The Columbian
AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE
COURT HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOB PRINTING
of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

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Three inches	5,00	7,00	9,00	12,00	18,00
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Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3,00 Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2,50.

Local notices, twenty cents a line.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $2,00 per year for the first two lines, and $1 00 for each additional line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Iram Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—Rudolph H. Ringler.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—James Bryson, Jr.
Sheriff—Aaron Smith.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—William Lamon.
Commissioners—Cyrus Robbins, Hiram J. Reeder, William Shaffer.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—[illegible] J. Campbell, Daniel Lee, Charles Conner.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Isaac McBride, John McCall.
County Superintendent—Wm. H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors, S. H. Miller, William Kramer, Bloomsburg, and Johnson H. Ikeler, Greenwood, Charles Conner, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—John A. Funston President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Chas. R. Paxton, Pres't., J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, Pres't., C. W. Miller, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, Pres't., J. B. Robison, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower President, C. G. Barkley, Sec'y.

Church Directory.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sabbath Services—10½ A. M.; 7½ P. M.
Sabbath School—9 A. M.
Prayer Meeting—Wednesday, 7½ P. M.
Seats free; no pews rented; strangers welcome.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., above American House.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

G. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market Streets, in the old Post Office.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, E. Bloomsburg.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office over the First National Bank.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician, Market street, above Main.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office Hartman's building, Main street.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

DR. A. L. TURNER, Physician and Surgeon, office over Kleim's Drug Store, residence one door below Rev. D. J. Waller.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Centre Streets.

McKELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, ceder willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

C. FOSTER, White and Fancy Tanner, and dealer in Ice, Scottown.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

Espy.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufacturing.

Buck Horn.

M. & G. W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise

Orangeville Directory.

D. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Philadelphia Directory.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,67-tf.

HARVEY B. WALKER,
WITH
MEAR, SCHROPP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 28 NORTH SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Original assorted packages of Queensware constantly on hand. feb23'72-tf.

Business Cards.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.20'67

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
At R. F. Clark's late office, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. F. EYERLY
Has entered into the Law and Collection business with John G. Freeze, Esq., Attorney at Law, office in Brower's Building, Main Street BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Nov. 15th, 1872.-tf.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.
jan 1'71

BLOOMSBURG
MARBLE WORKS,
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, &c. Work neatly executed. Orders by mail will receive special attention. N. B. Work delivered free of charge.
T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.
oct13'71-tf. P. O. Box 297.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jan 1'71—tf

VULCAN WORKS,
DANVILLE PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW,
Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholders, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and fencing, also Wrought iron piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.
N. B. Drawings and Estimates supplied.
oct27'71-1y.

BERNHARD STOHNER
Would inform his friends and the public that he has taken possession of
THE OLD STAND,
in the Exchange Block, so long occupied by him and will carry on the business of a
FIRST-CLASS BAKERY,
He brings to the business an experience of many years and assures the community that he will furnish the best of bread, cakes, rolls, biscuit, &c, fresh every day. He proposes also to keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of
FINE CONFECTIONERY,
of all grades. French candies and those of domestic manufacture, always to be had, wholesale and retail at lowest rates. Adjoining the Bakery and Confectionery is a well established
RESTAURANT,
where may be found Ale and Lager, and Refreshments, Oysters in season and the various little delicacies which suit the public taste. There is also a
FINE ICE CREAM SALOON,
over the confectionery store, where ladies and gentlemen can obtain the best of Ice Cream in season.
A fair share of the public custom is requested and no pains will be spared to ensure satisfaction. april 26,'72-tf

NEW DRUG STORE.
CHRIS. A. KLEIM
Having purchased the business of E. P. Lutz now offers at the old stand, a choice assortment of
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY SOAPS,
BRUSHES, &c., &c.
And a general assortment of the choicest goods usually found in first class establishments.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Compounded.
On Sundays, open from 8 a. m., to 10 a. m., and from 2 p. m., to 4 p. m.
GERMAN AND ENGLISH SPOKEN.
feb 9'72-tf

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. L. Hawley, Milton, Fashionable Dress Maker, and Teacher of Brigg's unrivalled system of fitting by measure, in the speediest, most stylish and perfect manner, Dresses, Polonaise and all ladies' and misses' garments, invites a call from all wishing to learn the diagram, or to have cutting and fitting of suits done as well as in Philadelphia, and at moderate rates. Suits made to order. Call, third door above Mrs. Brobst's store, Main street, below Railroad, west end.
Oct. 11, 1872.—2m. MRS. L. HAWLEY MILTON.

Miscellaneous.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.1'71—1y

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$200,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Orient	500,000
Royal of Liverpool	10,000,000
Danville Mutual	57,000
Springfield	570,000
Germania, N. Y.	500,000
International N.Y.	[illegible]
Farmers' Danville	800,000
Lancaster City	240,500
Home	2,000,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*,
mar29'71—1y. BLOOMSBURG Pa.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE
THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST IN USE! HAS BUT ONE NEEDLE! A CHILD CAN RUN IT!
Designed especially for the use of families, and ladies who desire to knit for the market. Will do every stitch of the knitting in a stocking, widening and narrowing as readily as by hand. Are splendid for worsteds and fancy work, TAKING FIVE DIFFERENT KINDS OF STITCH! Are very easy to manage, and not liable to get out of order. Every Family should have one.
We want an Agent in every town to introduce and sell them, to whom we offer the most liberal inducements. Send for our Circular and Sample Stocking. Address,
HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
nov. 10,'71-1y. Bath, Me.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.
He would also call attention to his fine assortment of
ATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.
which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
Jan 1'71

THE ORANGEVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
of the most Approved Patterns.
Mill Gearing,
Jobbing,
and Castings
of all descriptions.
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise, Lumber, &c., &c.
ORANGEVILLE, PA.
We would announce to the public in general that we have taken the well known Agricultural Works of this place and shall make it our aim to manufacture First Class Agricultural Implements equal to any other makers in the State, such as
Threshing Machines,
Both Lever and Tread Power.
Plows of every Description,
among which will be the celebrated
KNOB MOUNTAIN HERO,
acknowledged by all to be the best plow extant for the farmer. Also the
Champion, Sterns' Patent and
The Montrose.
ALSO, DOUBLE CORN PLOWS,
Cultivators,
Iron Kettles,
and Castings
of every description. We shall use none but the best materials and employ none but competent and experienced mechanics and our prices will compare favorably with any other manufacturers.
Country Produce, Lumber, Old Iron, taken in exchange. We also have a store in connection with our Agricultural Works, where may be found a full assortment of MERCHANDISE which will be sold at small profits. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and we guarantee satisfaction.
march22'72-1y.

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT,
Espy, Pa.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment.
mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

WHITE STAR LINE
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL
BETWEEN
New York, Cork and Liverpool.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS.
OCEANIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, CELTIC, GERMANIC, BRITTANIC, ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC,
Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt.
Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburgh, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
jan. 12, 1872. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Poetical.

A SONG OF A NEST.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

There was once a nest in a hollow,
Down in the mosses and knot-grass pressed,
Soft and warm, and full to the brim;
Vetches leaned over it, purple and dim,
With butter-cup buds to follow.

I pray you hear my song of a nest,
For it is not so long:
You shall never light in a summer quest
The bushes among—
Shall never light on a prouder sitter,
A fairer nestful, nor ever know
A softer sound than their tender twitter
That wind-like did come and go.

I had a nestful once of my own,
Ah! happy, happy I;
Right dearly I loved them; but when they were grown,
They spread out their wings to fly;
O, one after one, they flew away,
Far up the heavenly blue,
To the better country, the upper day,
And—I wish I was going too.

I pray you, what is the nest to me,
My empty nest?
And what is the shore where I stood to see
My boat sail down to the West?
Can I call that home where I anchor yet,
Though my good man has sailed?
Can I call that home where my nest was set,
Now all its hopes have failed?

Nay, but the port where my sailor went,
And the land where my nestlings be,
There is the home where my thoughts are sent,
The only home for me.

Miscellaneous.

FIGHT WITH A SHARK.

A THRILLING STORY.

An officer of one of the ships of the United States Survey Service relates this instance of his own rashness and narrow escape with his life. He waded into the sea at Charlotte Harbor, Fla., to spear "stingarees," a fish like a flounder but with a curious rat like tail:

"I had started upon a good sized stingaree, probably about three feet in length and about two in breapth, with a beauty of a tail, and soon the hunt became interesting. Twice I had pierced its body with the boat hook, and the water in the immediate neighborhood became dyed with blood.

The shoals extended out a mile in many directions in Charlotte Harber, and I, in my excitement, had waded out full half that distance from the shore. At least a mile away from my men.—The thought of danger never once entered my head, though the harbor was full of sharks, many of them twelve to fifteen feet in length. My feet and legs were bare, my pants being rolled up as high as possible. But I had gone out some distance from that depth, the water being up to my waist, and not dreaming of peril, was bent upon the capture of the fish.

Suddenly, but why I could never comprehend, I turned my eyes from the stingaree, and looked into the harbor. I never saw that stingaree again for my heart almost ceased to beat, as I beheld a monstrous shark, that no doubt had scented the blood of the wounded fish, coming in a direct line for the place where I was standing.

A feeling of horror pervaded me at once. Powerless, death stricken it seemed, I gave one yell—shark!—and giving one desperate, agonizing look towards my men a mile away, I turned my eyes, almost starting from their sockets, upon the monster from which I expected the most horrible death.

The agony and mental torture of that fearful moment can never be described or forgotten; it makes me shudder now to recall it.

As the shark approached me he lessened his speed, evidently reconnoitering the position. His graceful evolutions; the perfect ease in which he glided through the water, the under jaw just dropped far enough to disclose the glittering rows of teeth, sharp as razors, the careless, lazy movement of the powerful tail; and above all, the cold, horrible glare of those small yellow eyes, fascinated me with deadly terror.

In those short seconds I lived years of horror. The ravenous demon so leisurely confident of his power, and I almost powerless, waist deep in water, and no weapon to defend myself but a common boat hook! I seemed to shrink into nothingness when compared to my enemy.

He gave me but a few seconds to think or prepare for death, for quick as a cat he faced directly for me, and seemed almost to spring clear from the water as he dived for my legs. I could scarcely hold the boat hook in my trembling handes, but as his body came within reach I struck at him with the energy and despair with which a drowing person would catch at a straw.

In a breath I commended my soul to God, and for the next few seconds became nearly unconscious. Whether the monster felt the point of my spear or not, of course I cannot tell. I presume, however, that he did, for he missed me, his ponderous jaws coming together with a snap.

Passing full around me, he dashed out into the harbor again, but not far, when he turned and began the same manoeuvers as before.

My feel ings as he sprang for me, and the revulsion consequent upon my unlooked for respite, seemed to inspire me with new courage, and I felt that the cowardly shark might yet be balked of his prey. I gained an astonishing feeling of coolness and nerve, and determined to present a firm front when he attacked me again, which I knew he would.

I began to retreat, stepping cautiously backward, with my eyes fixed on the shark. Stealing a look towards the boat, I saw with joy the men had got it off the beach, and were manning the oars. That look nearly proved my last, for I had hardly turned toward the shark before he was upon me. I cannot describe minutely what occurred, for I was taken completely by surprise, and lost my wits as well as nerve. I saw the dull glare of those terrible eyes, the almost white, shining surface of the belly as it was partially turned upwards, and the waters dashed in my face.

A deadly cold feeling went over me like an electric shock, as I felt the slimy body brush my bare legs; something struck me on the chest, and for a moment I believe I became unconscious. The shark seemed to twist his body completely around me, the boat hook dropped from my hand, and fell over the monster's back, my feet and legs being thrown completely out of the water, as my head and body were wholly submerged.

My escape from death was wonderful. The shark failed for the second time in catching me between his massive jaws. The water restored me a little and I scrambled to my feet, and almost wild with terror, looked for the shark, and none can imagine the joy I felt when I saw him swimming at full speed towards the entrance of the harbor.

I turned my face to the shore, and staggered along till within a few yards of the beach, when I was wholly overcome, and swooned from the effects of the dreadful ordeal I had undergone. Falling in water only four feet deep after such a remarkable escape from a horrible death, I came within a hair's breadth of drowning. The boat's crew arrived not a moment too soon, as it was over an hour before I was resuscitated and then only after the the most unwearied exertions.

* * *

An Adventure with Mexican Hogs.

The wild hog or peccary of Mexico, in spite of its insignificant size, is one of the most truculent and fierce little animals the sportsman can fall in with. Standing seldom more than twenty, and never more than twenty-four inches high, they are, from the sharpness and length of their tusks, and the rapidity with which they can cut up and down with them, really very dangerous little beasts; and from their going in small bands of from three or four to fifteen or twenty, sportsmen generally give them a wide berth; and no matter how good your dogs may be they stand no chance with them. They seem to fear no danger, count no odds, and are seemingly always ready for a fight. Numberless stories have been told of their fierceness, and I am about to relate an adventure of my own with them, which might have resulted very unpleasantly for myself.

Many years ago I was on a shooting expedition up the river Brazos, and feeling rather aguish one morning, did not accompany my companions on their daily excursion. Being better in the afternoon, I took a small rifle and went into a cane patch to see if I could pick up a wild turkey for dinner. Moving on in a silent manner, I noticed the slender cane stems in front of me shake, and presently saw some small, dark object, which I at once concluded to be a wild turkey. Moving on as quickly, and at the same time as quietly as I could, I at last saw enough of the body to fire at, and pulled.

Scarce had the report died away before, in twenty directions, the canes were shaking, and I heard the snap-snap noise which wild hogs make. I knew it was no time to loiter there, or even to wait to re-load. So turning about I bolted for the outskirts of the cane patch as hard as I could lay foot to ground, with the whole pack after me like so many hounds after a fox. Fortunately for me, just outside the canes were some trees, upon reaching which I threw the sling of my rifle over my head, and went up one quicker, I believe, than ever a topman went aloft; and even then my pursuers were snapping and grunting around the root of my tree before I had time to comfortably settle myself amongst its branches.

At first I was disposed to make light of the situation, for I did not then know the tenacity with which these little mixtures of ill temper and bristles stick to their enemies, and I fancied that if I shot one or two of them the rest would skedaddle; but as I wanted to save my ammunition, I determined to have a pipe, hoping that they would get tired of waiting, and by returning to the banquet of young cane shoots give me a chance of descending from my perch and returning home. So I lit my pipe and then reloaded my rifle. Upon counting the herd, I found that there were sixteen of them; and they really formed no pleasant picture, as, with the bristles on their backs standing on end like "quills upon the fretful porcupine," they rattled their ivory tusks like castanets, and besprinkled their breasts and shoulders with white frothy foam, as they ran round and round the tree, looking up at me with anything but a friendly expression of countenance.

After waiting for about half an hour, I saw that they had no present intention of leaving. So, selecting the largest of them, I put a ball through his head. The flash and report, instead of, as I had fondly hoped, scaring them, merely seemed to add fresh fuel to their rage, and their efforts to scale my fortress became redoubled. Again I loaded and dropped another, which had merely the same effect upon them. I now began to be seriously alarmed, for I had only four more bullets in my pouch; and of course, from my position being so much above him, they only represented four more of my enemies, leaving a party of ten still to keep up the blockade. It was only about three o'clock, and I knew that my friends would not return to camp until sundown, and even then my absence would cause no alarm, as they would conjecture that I was hunting; and so the only thing I could do was to sit in my tree until the time for my friends' return drew nigh, and then open fire on the brutes again, and trust to the chance that the report of my rifle might bring some of our party to see what was up.

Hour after hour dragged on, but the day seemed never-ending; and from the cramped quarters I had to occupy, and the extreme hardness of my seat, my position was, as may be easily imagined, anything but a pleasant one. Surely, I thought, the beggars won't stop here all day; they must get tired of it before long. But no, there they stuck, and if ever any set of beasts, or even men, showed indomitable patience, these peccaries did.

By sunset I found the hardness of my seat becoming unendurable, and I shifted my position to a standing one, but my legs were so cramped that I had to hold on to keep from falling. At the time that I thought my companions would be returning, I began to bawl out at the top of my voice, but no answering call came back, neither did the pigs seem at all inclined to budge. So, after half an hour's incessant "coo eeing," I determined to begin with my rifle again; and picking out one of the largest of my beleaguers, I settled his hash. Ten minutes after another received his dose.

I had now only two balls left, and I hardly knew if it would be better to use these, or to reserve them for a little later. However, I had plenty of powder and caps. So I knew that, after I had done all I could against the infuriated animals, I could still keep up a fusillade as a signal to my friends that something out of the common had occurred to me. So two more bit the dust, thus reducing my much too attentive little friends to ten.

By this time evening began to close in, and I became much afraid that I might be treed for the night. I had nothing to eat or drink, save a cup or two of tea, since the preceding day's dinner, and hunger and intense thirst now added to my discomfort; the latter desire, however, I somewhat allayed by chewing the leaves of my tree; and another good resolution was made, namely, never to stir again out of camp, supposing I ever got into it again, without carrying a store of biscuit. Suddenly I heard the report of a distant shot, and hope once more reigned supreme. So, pouring in a double charge of powder, rammed well home, I fired in reply to it; and then loaded and fired half a dozen times, as quickly as I could. Presently I heard a shot much nearer, and then began to shout as loudly as I could. Soon after I heard one of our party sing out, "What's up? Where are you?"

"Here," I shouted, "up a tree—treed by hogs; and, by Jove, they'll put you up one in about a second if they find you. Cut back to camp and bring all hands back."

"All right, old boy," was the reply. "Sit quiet; I won't be long."

In about half an hour my friends arrived, and the first intimation I had of their approach was a crashing volley, which laid more than half the hogs dead. A charge followed, and in a few moments the coast was clear of all but the dead and wounded, and I was free to descend from my leafy bower. This I did manage to do, but I was so stiff that it was not until my legs had been well rubbed, and several nips of brandy absorbed, that I was able to walk or even stand upright. We got back to camp all right, but I ever during my sojourn in Mexico kept a sharp lookout for hogs.

* * *

A Law Report.

DOE ON THE DEMISE OF ROE, VERSUS ROE ON THE DEMISE OF DOE.

This was a case of ejectment. Gabble (Q. C.) for plaintiff. This is a clear case of ouster (*Shower*, 2); but if the tenant in possession disputes the title of tenant in tail, he cannot plead *laches* (*Campbell*, 1). In this case the remainder man was regularly let in, but the widow cannot now claim dower (*Blackstone*, 3). Suppose the mortgagee had been anxious to foreclose, then plaintiff must have been guided by the rule in Shelly's case (*Adolphus and Ellis*, 6). Here there is nothing of the kind. If defendant takes anything, it is the character of tenant in reversion after the possibility of issue extinct (*Shower*, 1).

Thumpus (Sergeant) *contra*.—Doe takes only a chattel interest, or, at most, a base fee (*Taunton*, 6). The court must presume that the outstanding term is satisfied (*East*, 6). The rule is not now as Coke laid it down, for Mansfield (C. J.) declined taking it up. This is a case of common ouster. Doe walked in as trustee, and was kicked out in tail.—There is no relief for him at common law (*Bracton*). The door was shut upon him by defendant's son, and the parent is not answerable for the act of the boy (*Chitty*.)

Judgment was now delivered by the court.

Mither (C. J.)—This is an uncommon case. Doe was never regularly in, nor was Roe regularly out. Both took as devisees of the same testator. The case in *Shower* cannot guide us here, though the rule laid down has been recognized. I do not think there is much in the objection to the widow's claim of dower, though I see I have got it upon my notes. A mortgagee may suffer by *laches*, but then the defendant should have pleaded the *tort*. There is nothing of this on the record, and the verdict must go accordingly.

Puny (J.)—I am of the same opinion. My brother Thumpus has referred us to Bracton. I know the point in Bracton, and have decided it twice the other way. But here I think the rule in Shelly's case comes in and carries the verdict.

Twaddle (J.)—There are four points in this case; three of them amounted to nothing, and the fourth has been conceded. The *Laches* ought to have appeared on the pleadings. There cannot be a use upon a use (*Sanders*,) but a trustee may take by the common law, which the statute, Jac. II., c. 14, did not interfere with. The provisions of the act removed much abuse, and the eighty-fourth is a particularly wholesome section. Here the questions do not arise, and, as the rule is clear, the verdict must follow it.

Shiver (J.) I am of the same opinion.

* * *

THE loungers about the City Market of San Francisco were astonished, recently, by the sudden apparition of a small boy, wrapped in flames and screaming dismally. No sooner was he put out than a second boy, likewise burning fiercely, rushed on the scene and demanded to be extinguished. He in turn, was followed, after a few moments, by a third flaming boy, and the spectators abandoned themselves to the belief that a general conflagration of the small boys of San Francisco was in progress. They waited, however, in vain for any further burning boys, and finally ascertained that the three boys who had so astonished them had picked up three separate sticks of phosphorus, and placed them in their respective pockets, in which warm receptacle the phosphorus had burst into flames.

RATTLESNAKES.—About the 10th of May last, Dr. Cotton caught, at Prospect in Giles county, Tennessee, a rattlesnake four feet three inches long and five inches in circumference. When captured, it had eight rattles and a button. Since that time, it has been confined in a glass case. It has not partaken of one particle of food, though it has been tempted with mice and other small animals on which the reptile is accustomed to feed. The snake manifested no inconvenience from its confinement, nor did it lose any in size or bodily vitality. Its eyes continued to glisten like magnetic steel, and its lancinating fangs to protrude at the appearance of any one near the case. Dr. Cotton thought all the while it was a male. Though small mice and rats have been confined in the case with the snake until their own hunger urged them to bite at its scaly hide, the serpent refused to give them notice or partake of food. On two or three occasions it has taken small quantities of water. One day, at one o'clock, on going into the back room of the store, where the case is kept, it was discovered that the snake had given birth to four young snakes, and by three o'clock she had given birth to three more, making seven in all. The young snakes made their appearance one at a time, and in a coiled or striking position, their eyes glistening and their envenomed tongues continually darting out. The young ones are each from nine to fifteen inches in length, and in a state of perfect development. They are quick of motion, and possess no ordinary spinal vitality, as they crawl readily to the top of the case, with celerity across and around it from end to end. What is most singular and contrary to all the received notions concerning the reptile, each of these young snakes has a full button on the tail, which clearly refutes the idea that they have to be six months old before the formation of the button. The old snake was lying in her case in a lethargic state, with some indications, as the doctor thought, of increasing the coiling family. The young snakes coil around her, and under and over her; and she seems to have for them the maternal affection of instinct. This snake has been in captivity nearly four months, yet during all that period she has not partaken of a morsel of food, and has brooded her seven young. As to exactly how long from inception the process of gestation or incubation has been going on, there is no means of ascertaining, as we can only date from her captivity. Dr. Cotton informs us that he once before kept in the same case a large-sized rattlesnake for three years and nine months, and that he studied closely its various moods and changes. This snake, he says, did not partake of a particle of food for the first nine months, and but little water. He then gave it mice, rats, etc., putting the same into the case alive; and it commenced devouring them voraciously. It never would touch a tame mouse or a dead one, fresh as it might be. When a young rat was put into the case, it would plant its unerring fang in some part of the limb or body, and then wait until it died from the thorough inoculation of the poison. When quite dead, it would turn it over teke it head foremost, and swallow it, evidently drawing nutriment from the poison its own fangs had infused. It shed its skin twice a year—each spring and autumn—a new rattle appearing at each shedding, which explodes the popular notion that but one rattle comes a year.

* * *

DESIRE OF THE DYING FOR REST.—In their last hours men and women want physical rest and ease above aught else; and I have known instances in which the replies of persons near their dissolution were in such sharp contrast to inquiries made of them as to become grotesque. I was by when an acquaintance, having been struck down in the street by a falling chimney, was carried home in a dying state. As soon as he had recovered consciousness, his wife, half frantic with terror, leaned over the sofa on which he lay, and said, "Oh! my darling, do you really love me?" The response was, "Yes, if you will pull off my boots," and these were his last words. A gentleman, long ill of a wasting fever, had reached that condition of rest which generally heralds the great transformation. His betrothed, who had devotedly nursed him, said, "Dearest, do you die happy?" "I should," was the answer, "if that infernal fly wouldn't bother me," and spoke no more. "Wouldn't you like to see your father?" inquired a doting mother of her only son, as his life was ebbing fast. "Of course I should, but I'd rather have my face washed." Such words, apparently harsh and unfeeling, come from persons of natural sensibility and tenderness, because in their dying hour the desire for material comfort often crowds out every other consideration.—*Galaxy*.

* * *

The Old and the New.

What is Stewart, or Belmont, or the Marquis of Westminster, to Ptolemy Philadelphus, of Egypt, who amassed a little property of $350,000,000? And which of our extravagant young ladies in these boasted times ever gave her lover as Cleopatra did, a pearl dissolved in vinegar, (or undissolved) worth $400,000. Then there was Paulina, one of the *ton* in Rome, who used to wear jewels when she returned her visits worth $800,000. Well they boast of Mr. Stewart's "marble palace" on Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. We do not suppose this house, which is about the best they have in New York, cost more than half a million of dollars. Cicero, who was a poor man, gave $150,000 for his house, and Clodius paid $650,000 for his establishment, while Massala gave $2,000,000, for the house at Antium. Seneca, who was just a plain philosopher, like Mr. Greeley, was worth $120,000,000. Why they talk about a man's failing in New York for a million as if it was a big thing. Cæsar, before he entered any office—when he was a young gentleman in private life—owed $14,000,000, and he purchased the friendship of a Quæstor for $2,500,000. Mark Anthony owed $1,400,000 on the Ides of March, and he paid it before the Kalends of March. This was nothing; he squandered $720,000,000 of the public money. Esopus, who was a play-actor, paid $400,000 for a single dish. Caligula spent $400,000 on a supper. Their wines were often kept for two ages, and some of them sold for $20 an ounce. Dishes were made of gold and silver, set with precious stones. The beds of Heliogabalus were of solid silver, his tables and plates were of pure gold, and his mattresses, covered with carpets of cloth of gold, were stuffed with down from under the wing of the partridge. It took $80,000 a year to keep up the dignity of a Roman Senator, and some of them spent $1,000,000 a year. Cicero and Pompey "dropped in" one day on Lucullus—nobody at home but the family—and that family dinner cost $4000. But we talk of population. We boast of London and New York. Rome had a population of between three and four millions. The wooden theatre of Scaurus contained 80,000 seats; the Coliseum, built of stone, would seat 22,000 more.

* * *

Danbury News-isms.

The following paragraphs are taken from various numbers of the Danbury (Conn.) *News*, a paper whose locals are often quoted and generally admired for their quaint and good-natured wit and lively insight into human nature:

O, for a thousand beavers to dam this mud.

Numerous boys with worms are off fishing this week.

Partridges in Beaver Brook are tame enough to eat from the hand—when properly cooked.

The Michigan newspapers are full of items—the price of shot guns having been reduced to $7.

The terrors of death were somewhat modified the past week by the presence of a bag-piper in town.

Tracts designed to meet the special requirements of people who are putting up stoves would have a good run just now.

To the anxious inquiry "How shall we keep our boys in nights?" we would respectfully suggest a total abstinence from unripe fruits.

The weather bureau at Washington has been secured by the indefatigable Gilmore, and will contribute a thunder storm to the Jubilee.

We are rather proud of the solemn appearance of our clerks. We don't believe one of them would laugh if he saw any body fall down and break his leg.

Through the facility of our divorce laws and the thoroughness of cholera morbus, a Danbury man is permitted to call six men by the endearing term of "father."

They must have had the mumps in a virulent form up in Sherman. Every other person one meets on the street looks as if he had been guessing at the weight of a mule.

Never oppress the weak. When a paper of our own calibre appropriates our items as its own we do not complain, but the——and——should be above such business. We are orphans.

We didn't think there was anybody so insane as to practice on a holiday with a pistol loaded with lead, but as there is such a person in Danbury, we hope he may be caught, and respectably buried.

The boy that goes in swimming at the railroad bridge with nothing to conceal his nakedness but a mole on his back is respectfully requested to either give up that habit or change that mole to the front.

A South street boy can make one hundred and sixty-five "faces" without sitting down. The feelings of his broken-hearted father, when reaching for him with a strap, can better be imagined than described.

A choral association forming here wants somebody to lead them. The people who live next door to where they rehearse are equally anxious for somebody to lead them; and the further he leads them the better these outraged people will feel.

"How much is that pie plant?" said a dweller of a quiet district to a vender of the material Saturday evening. "Sixty cents," responded the dealer. "How much?" whispered the dweller, struggling to catch his breath. "*Sixty cents*," repeated the accommodating merchant. "Can it be possible there is a just heaven above us?" murmured the stranger. "Yes. sir," said the vender, respectfully. The stranger withdrew.

A Greenwich man has invented something that goes into a cow or horse and brings out anything like an apple or potato that may be misplaced. A good deal of enjoyment in an animal's eating is marred by the apprehension of accidents in swallowing. The Greenwich man's invention will be apt to give the animal more confidence.

A Balmforth avenue man was observed going up home this morning with a gun that will carry at least an ounce ball. As he lives next door to a young man who is learning to play Rory O'Moore on a pair of cymbals, we have thought it best to print an extra number of copies of our next issue. Orders left at the news stands or this office will be attended to.

The few lines received on the death of several individuals, in the past week, are respectfully declined. We don't like this kind of poetry. We receive a great deal of it, but we don't seem to harden under it. Now if the authors of these affecting stanzas would only try to control their feelings and not give away so to the bitterness of their grief, it would be much better for them and for those depending upon them. They would find the world to be brighter; they would grow purer and nobler themselves, and might in time, and we don't think it is too much to expect—might learn to spell.

* * *

ORIGIN OF FOOLSCAP PAPER.—The term foolscap, to designate a certain kind of paper, no doubt has puzzled many an inquirer. The origin is not only amusing but historical. Charles I of England granted numerous monopolies for the support of the government. Among others was the manufacture of paper. The water mark of the finest sort was the royal arms of England. The consumption of this article was great, and large fortunes were made by those who had purchased the exclusive right to vend it. This, among other monopolies, was set aside by the parliament that brought Charles I to the scaffold; and, by way of showing contempt for the king, they ordered the royal arms from the paper, and a fool, with his cap and bells, to be substituted. It is now over two hundred years since the fool's cap was taken from the paper, but still the paper of the size which the rump parliament ordered for their journals, bears the name of the water mark placed there as an indignity to Charles.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Nov. 29, 1872.

Commendable.

General Winfield S. Hancock, by the death of Gen. Meade, became senior major general of the army and has just been ordered to the command of the military division of the Atlantic with headquarters at New York or Philadelphia as he may elect. The relations between Gen. Hancock and the President have not been of the most friendly nature and it is claimed by the friends of the President that Gen. Hancock's recall from his banishment in the department of Dacotah is in pursuance of a desire to establish an era of good feeling throughout the country. Whether this be true or not the act was a graceful one on the part of the President and puts an admirable officer in a place to which he was entitled alike by rank and ability.

Too Much.

Joseph F. Marcer, who in his capacity of City Treasurer robbed the people of that city of $300,000, and who was pardoned by Geary just before the October election was recently appointed Auditor in an important estate involving some $20,000 of property, by Judge Lynd. This however was rather more than the other Judges (Hare, Thayer, Mitchell, and Briggs) could endorse and they unanimously revoked the appointment. Judge Lynd was thereupon greatly exercised and delivered an address defending his action. The revocation, however, still stands.

It *is* asking a good deal of the people to submit quietly to the appointment of a convicted thief to an important office so soon at least after his pardon from the Penitentiary through the influence of a set of politicians who desired his liberation for their own selfish ends.

Cheap and Nasty.

The Scranton *Times* offers the following suggestions to the incoming legislature of this state:

> There is one thing we wish to see attended to at Harrisburg this winter, and this is to have the price of legislators raised to some sort of decent price. As it now is we have to blush every time we talk with a New York man on the subject of legislation. While legislators at Albany are worth from $1,000 to $10,000 per head the same article can be bought here for from $5 to $50 each. When we consider the great wealth and moneyed interests of our state, this is a most humiliating comparison. We call upon all our senators and members of the assembly who have any state pride, not to sell themselves one cent short of the ruling rates at Albany. The dignity of our state must be maintained and in order to do it we must show the country that we have as valuable legislators as can be furnished by any other state in the Union.

We endorse the above cleverly sarcastic advice of our sprightly cotemporary, but perhaps it would be as well to look a little further into the matter.—On the general principle that a man ought to receive the worth of his money parties engaged in the business of bribing legislators should hardly be called on to pay much—the law-makers are not worth it. We do not know of what material New York members of assembly are composed, but we have no hesitation in saying that the average Pennsylvania member, who can be bought, is dear at $50. We have no regard for men who bribe, but as between them and those they buy, they are by far the less contemptible. It would afford us great pleasure to know that not only were these legislative rascals kept down in price, but that they were swindled out of even what was promised them. We might even afford to sink our State pride, to have these fellows "sold" in more ways than one. The *Times* is inclinded, for "the dignity of the State," to put up the price of legislators and as they are bound to sell themselves it may be best after all to make them as expensive luxuries as possible.

The Next Test.

The world's history is full of examples of brave men struggling to repel injustice and correct wrong, and however defeat may come to them, their battles never cease until their objects have been accomplished. A reform once begun never goes backward. It may be impeded, defeated temporarily, but this only tends to purify those struggling for its success and intensify their vigor for its final triumph. Thus with the men of Pennsylvania who have started out to remedy the evils of a foul political rule, and whose first battle was fought in October last. These heroes are resolved never to close their warfare until they have attained that for which they fight. The October election in this State was a vindication of all that was alleged against the foulness of the Cameron Treasury Ring, because the developments already made in the city clearly show that the bad men then arraigned resorted to far worse frauds than those of which they were charged to escape the penalty of their justly deserved defeat.

The next great test will be on the election of a State Treasurer by the people, when we want to see General Cameron alive and able once more to lead his satellites in a struggle for power. When the time comes to elect a Treasurer there will be "nothing behind it;" the contest will be entirely on its own merits, and the virtues, integrity, and capacity of the men involved in it. There will be no national election to secure or mere partisan discipline to maintain. As a matter of course, the Treasury Ring will have its way, because the dark corners in the vaults of that department cannot be swept up, their foulness purified, and their records arranged to the satisfaction of the people in one year. The Ring must control that office or become bankrupt. Hence we look to the election of a State Treasurer by the people with a lively interest, and trust we may live to take part in it. The field is now an open one on all these great tests. To-day the work of reform will commence in the Constitutional Convention, and in the meantime let the press all over the State continue the bold denunciation of wrong in politics wherever they discover it. Let fraud be exposed in all its shapes, and eventually the wrong-doers will be brought to justice.—*Press.*

* * *

THE Louisville Courier-Journal, the editor of which has been accused of nominating Greeley, very funnily says: "There is one comfort left us anyhow. We know how to beat Grant next time. We'll nominate him."

An Address,

BY THE

United States Centennial Commission.

To the People of the United States:

The Congress of the United States has enacted that the completion of the One Hundredth Year of American Independence shall be celebrated by an International Exhibition of the Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the soil and mine, to be held at Philadelphia, in 1876, and has appointed a Commission, consisting of representatives from each State and Territory, to conduct the celebration.

Originating under the auspices of this National Legislature, controlled by a National Commission, and designed as it is to "Commemorate the first Century of our existence, by an Exhibition of the Natural resources of the Country and their development, and of our progress in those Arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older Nations," it is to the people at large that the Commission look for the aid which is necessary to make the Centennial Celebration the grandest anniversary the world has ever seen.

That the completion of the first century of our existence should be marked by some imposing demonstration is we believe, the patriotic wish of the people of the whole country. The Congress of the United States has wisely decided that the Birth day of the Great Republic can be most fittingly celebrated by the universal collection and display of all the trophies of its progress. It is designed to bring together, within a building covering fifty acres, not only the varied productions of our mines and of the soil, but types of all the intellectual triumphs of our citizens, specimens of everything that America can furnish, whether from the brains or the hands of her children, and thus make evident to the world the advancement of which a self governed people is capable.

In this "Celebration" all nations will be invited to participate; its character being International. Europe will display her arts and Manufactures, India her curious fabrics, while newly opened China and Japan will lay bare the treasures which for centuries their ingenious people have been perfecting. Each land will compete in generous rivalry for the palm of superior excellence.

To this grand gathering every zone will contribute its fruits and cereals. No mineral shall be wanting; for what the East lacks the West will supply. Under one roof will the South display in rich luxuriance her growing cotton, and the North in miniature, the ceaseless machinery of her mills converting that cotton into cloth. Each section of the globe will send its best offerings to this exhibition, and each State of the Union, as a member of one united body politic, will show to her sister States and to the world, how much she can add to the greatness of the nation of which she is a harmonious part.

To make the Centennial Celebration such as the patriotism and the pride of every American demands will require the co-operation of the people of the whole country. The United States *Centennial Commission* has received no Government aid, such as England extended to her World's Fair, and France to her Universal Exposition, yet the labor and responsibility imposed upon the Commission is as great as in either of those undertakings. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars will be required, and this sum Congress has provided shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the people shall have the opportunity of subscribing in proportion to the population of their respective States and Territories.

The Commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section, to see that each contributes its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each State and Territory of a centennial organization, which shall in time see that when the nations are gathered together in 1876 each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory.

Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophecy, that the Centennial Celebration will worthily show greatness, wealth and intelligence, can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
President.
LEWIS WALN SMITH,
Temporary Secretary.

Keep Him Out.

We notice that several prominent democratic journals are urging the caucus of the democratic members of the legislature not to permit the *Honorable* Samuel Josephs to participate in their proceedings. We join with those journals in expressing the hope that one so notorious and unscrupulous, whose name has passed into a synonym for legislative corruption, should no longer be recognized as a democrat. The fact that such men participate in the proceedings of the democratic organization is an element of weakness in the party. It is idle for us to denounce radical corruption, however glaring and widespread, when the chief of legislative rings and the most shameless of legislative roosters claims affiliation with our own party *and has his claim admitted.* We must purify ourselves from the contamination of such parasites before we can enter with success on the mission of reforming the state government. Besides, we know that a man whose moral convictions are so blunted by a long course of political prostitution, will not hesitate to betray those with whom he pretends to act, whenever his own interest seems to require it. Thrice, at least, if he be not wofully belied, has this man Josephs been *induced* to desert his party colors and act with the enemy. To expect any better of him in the future is an exhibition of the purest mental imbecility, and to refuse to purge the party of him now is a manifestation of the simplest moral weakness. And let no man suppose that the party will be weakened by the excision of such tumors. The organization will gain health and strength by the lopping off of such excrescences. We hope, therefore, that the democratic caucus will have the nerve to exclude this man from their body, and we would rejoice if there would be sufficient honesty and moral force in the house next year to send him to "Coventry."—*Johnstown Echo.*

The Constitutional Convention.

WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1872.

A communication was read from the auditor general giving information as to the expenses of reporting, printing and distributing the debates of the constitutional convention of 1837.

Mr. Landis offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the commonwealth for six copies of Purdon's Digest for the use of the convention. Not agreed to.

The chief clerk was ordered to procure printed blanks for yeas and nays.

The committee appointed to consult with a committee of the city council of Philadelphia reported that Concert hall had been selected for the use of the convention and that carpets, desks, etc., had been determined upon.

The committee of fifteen, to whom was referred the subject of stenographic reporting for the convention, reported that in their opinion it was expedient to have the proceedings and debates reported.

A long debate then took place in which a number of amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. Purviance moved to amend that the said report shall be limited to discussions actually made within the bar of the convention. Agreed to.

The resolution embodied in the report of the committee, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Gowen moved the following amendment, which was agreed to: That the committee on printing and binding, when appointed, be directed to report whether the contract between the state and state printer entitles him to the printing, and if the report be in the negative they be authorized to receive bids for the reporting and printing.

The chair presented a communication from the secretary giving the expenses of the several state departments, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Lilly and Darlington moved that the resolution providing for the removal of the convention be reconsidered.

On this question the yeas and nays were required, and were as follows: Yeas 48; nays 68. So the question was determined in the negative.

On motion the convention adjourned.

THURSDAY November, 21, 1872.

Numerous resolutions were offered and laid on the table to be referred to appropriate committees when such committees shall be announced.

All of the propositions, embracing subjects for the amendments of the Constitution, will lie upon the speaker's table of the Convention until the standing committees are announced, when they will be referred to, discussed and reported upon by such committee or committees.

As the action of the convention will be given when the propositions come up hereafter it is not thought necessary to enumerate them at this time.

Mr. Temple, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution requesting the Auditor General to furnish a statement of the amount of money paid into the State Treasury January 1st, 1867, by the Recorder of deeds, Register of wills, and Prothonotaries of the District, Supreme and Common Pleas Courts. Adopted.

Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution inquiring of the Auditor General what amount of money has been paid by the State for public printing under the existing contract; also, what amount of work has been done, which, from its peculiarity of composition or otherwise, could not be embraced in the schedule of rates as provided by act of Assembly. Adopted.

The Convention then adjourned till Friday.

FRIDAY, November 22, 1872.

Numerous resolutions were presented, instructing the committees, when appointed, to consider the subjects therein mentioned.

Mr. Smith, of Berks, moved that when the convention adjourned to-day, it do so to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th of January, 1873. Lost, 33 yeas to 74 nays.

The Auditor-general reported that the expenses of State printing for the year ending June 30th, 1872, were: Printing, $29,674 70; materials $15,279 39; binding, $9,139 65, and that there had been no expenditures of money for printing outside the schedule rates.

Adjourned till Monday next.

MONDAY, November, 25th 1872.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock.

Resolutions were offered and referred to their appropriate committees.

President Meredith announced the standing committees of the convention as follows. The first named person on each committee is the chairman:

On Legislature—Messrs. McVeagh, Hopkins, David N. White, Gilpin, Niles, Aughenbaugh, John Price Wetherill, Dallas, Horton.

On Legislation—Messrs. Harry White, J. S. Black, Dimmick, Purman, Mann, Corbett, Finney, John R. Reed, Ewing, S. H. Reynolds, Hanna, Hall, Curry, Thomas, H. B. Patterson, Andrews.

On Executive Department—Messrs. A. G. Curtin, John N. Purviance, Charles A. Black, Walker, Biddle, Fell, Lamberton, Armstrong, Bowman.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Armstrong, Woodward, Russel, Cuyler, S. H. Purviance, Sharpe, McVeagh, Kaine, James L. Reynolds, Dallas, Bromall, Boyd, Craig, Wright, Bartholomew.

On Suffrage, Election and Representation—Messrs. McAllister, Buckalew, Fulton, Brown, Simpson, Elliott, Lilly, Ellis, J. W. F. White, McMurray, Rooke, Cassidy, Carter, Campbell, Ainey.

On Impeachment and Removal from Office—Messrs. Biddle, Andrews, Gibson, Harry White, Davis.

On Commissions, Offices, Oath of Office and Incompetency of Office—Messrs. Kane, Baker, Boyd, H. W. Palmer, John M. Bailey, Stewart, McClean, Beebe, Struthers.

On Education—Messrs. Darlington, Chas. A. Black, Stanton. Wherry, Rauch, Landis, Lear, Hall, Minor.

On Cities and City Charters—Messrs. Walker, Guthrie, Littleton, Metzger, James L. Reynolds, Alricks, Pughe, Henry W. Smith, John Price Wetherill.

On Counties, Townships and Boroughs—Messrs. Lawrence, Lamberton, Darlington, Henry W. Smith, Howard, Broadhead, Struthers, Landis, Parsons.

On County, Township and Borough Officers—Messrs. S. A. Purviance, Gowen, Curry, Elliott, Lear, Brown, Manton, Andrew Reed, Rauch.

On Militia—Messrs. Porter, Hay, Lilly, G. W. Palmer, Stanton.

On Public and Municipal Debts and Sinking Fund—Messrs. Buckalew, Ainey, Guthrie, Addicks, DeFrance, Parsons, Temple, Littleton, Van Reed.

On State Institutions and Buildings—Messrs. Turrell, Mott, McConnell, Worrall, J. W. F. White, Temple, McCullough.

On Religious and Charitable Corporations and Societies—Messrs. Mann, Alricks, Minor, Hunsicker, Carter, Worrall, Collins.

On Railroads and Canals—Messrs. Cochran, Curtin, Baer, Horton, T. H. B. Patterson, McAllister, Sharpe, Rooke, Beebe, Howard, Campbell, McCullough, Hemphill, Joseph Bailey, Funk.

On Private Corporations Foreign and Domestic, other than Railroads, Canals, and Religious and Charitable Corporations and Societies—Messrs. Woodward, Turrell, Dodd, Collins, Heverin, Dimmick, Clark, Corson, Barclay, Stewart, Baer, J. W. F. White, Harvey, Baker, Simpson.

On Declaration of Rights—Messrs. Hopkins, McConnell, Wright, Corson, Clark, Edwards, Gibson, Lawrence, Newlin.

On Future Amendments—Messrs. Funk, Cassidy, Davis, Brodhead, Bannan.

On Constitutional Sanctions—Messrs. J. S. Black, Bowman, Cronmiller, Bannan, De France, Porter, Addicks, Hunsicker, Bardsley.

On Schedule—Messrs. Bartholomew, Corbett, Manton, G. W. Palmer, D. W. Patterson, Gilpin, Hanna, Barclay, Hazzard.

On Revision and Adjustment—Messrs. Gowen, Knight, Church, D. W. Patterson, H. W. Palmer.

On Accounts and Expenditures of the Convention—Messrs. Hay, Cochran, Patton, John M. Purviance, Joseph Bailey.

On Printing and Binding—Messrs. Newlin, W. H. Smith, Russel, H. G. Smith, Cochran, Cuyler, David N. White.

On Industrial Interests and Labor—Messrs. Carey, Long, Fell, McCamant, Pughe, Andrew Reed, Edwards, Achenbach, Fulton.

On Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures and Commerce—Messrs. Finney, J. M. Wetherill, Knight, W. H. Smith, Curry, Dunning, Hazzard, Mott, Craig.

On Revenue, Taxation and Finance—Messrs. Bromall, Church, Niles, Van Reed, Bardsley, Purman, Ewing, Ross, John M. Bailey.

A long discussion took place on the propriety of adjourning the Convention from to-morrow until the first Tuesday in January. A resolution to this effect was offered by Mr. Stewart. The enemies of adjournment resorted to various parliamentary methods to defeat the proposition. There seemed to be, however, a very decided majority in favor of adjournment. An amendment was agreed to so as to adjourn from Wednesday, but without coming to a decisive vote on the resolution, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 26th 1872

A long discussion was had on the question of the pay and duties of stenographer for the Convention, the price agreed upon being 1,40 per 1000 ems, to include the cost of stationery.

Balloting for stenographer was next in order and resulted in the choice of Mr. D. F. Murphy on the third ballot by a vote of 58 to 54.

Mr. Kaine offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on accounts report by to-morrow the account of said members for stationery, postage and contingent expenses and mileage for one session, according to the provisions of the act of assembly convening this convention.

Mr. Kaine said that a resolution had been offered a few days ago directing the president and clerk of the convention to issue certificates to various members for their fifty dollars, as provided by the act of assembly, for stationery and postage. The resolution had passed, but he understood from the president that he did not consider that he had the power, and would not assume any such authority, as to give certificates to members for their stationery, postage or anything else, until the accounts could be regularly passed upon by the committee on accounts. That was the reason he offered that resolution.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

A resolution to adjourn to-morrow until the first Tuesday in January was agreed to by a vote of 69 yeas to 42 nays.

Mr. Buckalew offered the following order which was adopted.

That the first five committes, as appointed by the president, meet at Philadelphia on the third day of January in order to prepare reports for the action of the convention when it shall meet pursuant to the resolution of adjournment.

A number of resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution were offered and referred to proper committees.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The Penalties of Usury.

HOW FAR THE ACTS OF CONGRESS APPLY TO THE RENEWAL OF NOTES.

An opinion was recently delivered in the Supreme Court by Justice Sharswood in the case of Elizabeth A. Brown *et al.* vs the Second National Bank of Erie, involving the important legal point whether a national bank which holds its charter, or authority to transact its business, under the act of Congress, forfeits the amount of money loaned by it, when a higher rate of interest is taken than is fixed by the law of the State where the bank is located. The case is an error to the Common Pleas of Erie, and came up in this wise. One V. M. Thompson, an oil operator at Erie, from 1864 to 1866 had sundry notes drawn by himself to the order of Conrad Brown (and endorsed by Brown) which notes were discounted by the Second National Bank of Erie, at nine per cent. Many of the notes were renewed from time to time, and the discount paid at each renewal. One of these notes for $16,000, now in suit, was so discounted and the proceeds went to Thompson's credit; two other notes existing under similar circumstances and drawn for $4,000 and $2,000 respectively, being likewise in suit, making a total of $22,000. Court below ruled that the act of Congress is the law of the bank—that it makes no such penalty as a forfeiture of the debt for the violation of its restriction as to the amount of interest charged—that it does make a forfeiture of the interest, but not of the body of the loan. This ruling the plaintiff in error, Mrs. Brown testator of Conrad Brown, the endorser, who was sued for the notes dishonored by Thompson), makes the basis of her writ of error.

Justice Sharswood, in passing upon the case Monday, said: "That a close examination of the words of the act of Congress of June 3d, 1864, will show that it is intended to draw a distinction between the renewal of a discount at an unlawful rate of interest and the actual consummation of the usury by receipt of it in payment of the note when due. It is declared by the 30th section that "the knowingly receiving or charging, a rate of interest greater than the aforesaid shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest of the note, bill or other evidence carries with it, or which was agreed to be paid thereon." This has evident reference to the indorsement of the contract by judicial process in which case it is provided that it shall be held and adjudged that the bank shall forfeit all the interest—that is, shall receive only the sum actually loaned. Where the bank shall actually receive the usury, provision is made for the recovery of twice the amount of such illegal interest by the person paying it; on condition that the action be commenced within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred. This, in the opinion of the Justice, defines clearly the distinction with regard to the renewal of notes mentioned in the opinion at the outstart. If there were no special limitation in the act, (and it has no necessary connection with the other clauses no consistent construction could be put upon the language of the section taken altogether, except by holding that no action can be maintained for the single interest—neither before nor after it is paid—but as to that the remedy is by defence as to the action on the note or loan, in which case the entire interest shall be held and adjudged to be forfeited. There may be a good reason for this, if it was the intention of Congress to give the banks a *locus penitentiae,* so far as the penalty of double the amount was concerned, and allow them to save it by not actually taking it upon the maturity of the debt. This accords with the general current of the decisions upon the intent of the usury law, wherever the contract is not of itself declared to be void of the statutes. It is actual payment of the face of the usurious contract either in part or in whole which consummates the usury, and from which the limitation of the action for the penalty commences to run—but lawful interest may be received in an action for the principal. The opinion winds up by affirmation of judgment in favor of the bank, and the citation of numerous authorities on the subject.

Pardons.

The President has remitted the sentence of Paymaster Hodge who was convicted some time since of embezzling the sum of $450,000 of the people's money, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment therefor. We think the President's action a wrong one. Hodge stole this immense amount while acting as a Government official, and sunk it in speculations. The deed, or rather series of deeds, extending over a long period of time was done deliberately and with a full knowledge of its criminality and fully merited the sentence pronounced.

In this State where scoundrels are the recipients of executive clemency whenever the exigencies of a political campaign require, the people have been made heartily sick of the power placed in the Governor's hands, and would willingly see it abolished, but it is a much worse thing to contemplate when the President interposes between a felon and the wrath of an indignant people.

There is little or nothing to restrain public plunderers, if they can be sure of influence sufficient to obtain Presidential interference in the event of their detection and sentencing. It would doubtless have had a beneficial effect upon all such men if Hodge had been compelled to undergo his imprisonment to the uttermost day.

* * *

A GENTLEMAN the other day bought a thousand shares of a favorite nitroglycerine stock, and as he stood by the Indicator, watching his purchase dropping in price at the rate of a quarter per cent. per minute, he exclaimed: "Confound this market! There is no snap in it." We find the election returns this year exceedingly dull reading.—*Tribune.*

* * *

THERE have been several Presidential candidates worse defeated in the number of Electoral votes than Mr. Greeley. In 1832 Henry Clay only had 49 votes In 1840 Martin Van Buren, running for re-election as President, had but 60 votes. In 1852 General Winfield Scott had 42 votes. In 1864 General McClellan had but 21, and in 1868 Horatio Seymour had 80.

NEWS

Milo M. Dimmick, who was member of Congress from the Eleventh District of this State from 1849 to 1853, died Nov. 21st at Mauch Chunk.

Jay Gould was arrested in New York last Friday on affidavits charging him with unlawfully appropriating to his own use, while in control of the Erie Railroad, $9,500,000 belonging to the stockholders of that road. He gave bail in $1,000,000.

A Boston despatch says the contributions to the relief fund in that city now amount to about $72,000, including $1000 in gold from Lord Dufferin, the Governor General of Canada. The contributions of Harvard College amount to $38,000.

Several officers of the New York Health Department, after an inspection of all the markets in that city, and numerous wholesale poultry establishments, deny the existence of any fowl disease In Southern New Jersey, however, the fowls appear to be afflicted with a fatal distemper.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue is preparing for presentation to Congress a bill dismissing 230 Assessors and about 1300 Assistant Assessors, and necessitating the appointment of about 25 special agents. It is thought this reduction will save the Government over $1,500,000 annually.

A passenger train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, detained near Wilmington by the disabling of a locomotive, was run into last Friday, by a train from New York. The two last cars of the disabled train were "telescoped," and two persons were killed and about twenty injured.

Col. W. Penn Clark, for Allan Rutherford, Third Auditor, has entered suit in the District Court of Washington against John W. Forney, laying damages at $10,000, for a libel, charging that the defendant, as proprietor of the *Press,* published in Philadelphia, on Oct. 8th, 1872, of and concerning the plaintiff, published in its editorial columns a certain false, scandalous and defamatory libel.

A large fire occurred on Wednesday of last week, in Jersey City, by which a planing-mill and tobacco warehouse were consumed, at an estimated loss of $375,000. Boston also had another scare by the breaking out of a fire in the large printing establishment of Rand & Avery, on Washington street. It seemed at first to threaten another general conflagration, but the firemen kept it confined to the building where it originated. The loss is estimated at over $300,000.

The Coliseum building in Boston was sold at auction on Saturday, for $10,500. It cost $250,000.

Hugh Morrow, convicted of shooting Alderman McMullen, with intent to kill, was sentenced on Saturday to a fine of $1000, and an imprisonment of 6 years and 9 months.

Sir John Bowring, the English politician and author, and formerly editor of the *Westminster Review,* a member of parliament and British minister to China, died on Friday last.

The Commissioners to investigate the Mexican outrage on the Rio Grande have completed their report. They confined their investigations to a distance of 500 miles, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Rio Grande city, and estimate that the Americans within that limit have suffered in property alone to the extent of $30,000,000.

Three feet of snow fell in Buffalo, N. Y., up to the 20th inst.

The President has appointed Brigadier General McDowell Major General to succeed Meade, and transferred him to the department of the South. General Hancock is ordered to the Military Division of the Atlantic.

At New Orleans, Francis Martinez and Dido Baptiste were arrested for the murder of Antonio Carafa, and an attempt to swindle an insurance company. They had insured Carafa's life for $1000, and six weeks afterwards drowned him.

The President has pardoned ex-Paymaster John L. Hodge, formerly of the U. S. army, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the States Prison for embezzling.

New Advertisements.

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EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ENOCH FOX, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Enoch Fox, late of Pine township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Zebeddee Ritter and John J. Fox, of Jordan twp. Lycoming co. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Lycoming county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

ZEBEDEE RITTER,
JOHN J. FOX,
Executors.

nov29,-6w.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. S. FOR THE Western District of Penn'a. } In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of Reese J. Millard, Bankrupt.

Western District of Penn'a., S. S.

A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of Reese J. Millard, of the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged a Bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Bloomsburg, in said District, on the twenty-seventh (27th) day of December, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of M. Whitmoyer, Esq., before Edward Overton, Jr., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

S. MURDOCH,
nov 29/72 2t U. S. Marshal for said District.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 2d day of December, 1872, at one o'clock, p. m., the following properties to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Conyngham township, Columbia count, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the centre of the face of the north abutment of the bridge of the New York and Middle coal field railroad and Coal Company which crosses the public road leading from the town of Ashland to the town of Catawissa, thence north 61 degrees, west 300 feet, thence north 8 degrees, west 537 feet, thence north eighty-two (82) degrees east 450 feet, thence north twenty-nine and one-half degrees, west 418 feet, thence north 82 degrees, east 120 feet, thence south 8 degrees, east 118 feet, thence north 61½ degrees, west 311 feet to the place of beginning.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Leiby.

ALSO:

All that piece or parcel of land situated in Beaver township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the west, south and east by lands of Jacob Hinterliter and on the north and east by lands of Peter Knecht, containing FIFTY ACRES more or less on which are erected a log house and barn with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Culp.

ALSO:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Adam Mensch, on the east by an alley, on the south by land of Reinbold & Kline, and on the west by Troat Run street, the same being twenty five feet in front, by one hundred and forty feet in depth more or less; whereon are erected a two story Frame Dwelling House and Carpentershop. Also, the interest of the said defendant in two other lots situated in the borough aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Reuben Knittle, on the east by an alley, on the south by Railroad Avenue and on the west by Locust Avenue, the same being fifty feet in front by one hundred and forty feet in depth more or less with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Rudolph Herr.

ALSO:

All that real estate situated in Mifflin township, Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by lands of John Shreck, and Lawrence Watters, south by lands of Abraham Schweppenheiser, west by lands of Charles Mowry, north by a public road leading from the Mifflin road to Nescopeck, on which are erected a Dwelling House and Barn, with other out buildings, said tract containing seventy-five acres be the same more or less. Also one other tract or piece of land situated in the County, State and township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows. On the north by land of Eleazer Schweppenheiser, and on the west by land of Isaac K. Schweppenheiser, north by John Watters, east by a public road leading from Mainville to Mifflin containing Five Acres be the same more or less.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John R. [illegible].

ALSO:

All that lot or piece of land situate in the town of Espy, Scott township, Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the East by lot of William B. Case, on the South and West by an alley, on the North by Main street, said lot being thirty feet in front and one hundred and eighty feet deep, on which are erected a story and a half frame dwelling house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jackson Evans.

ALSO:

the following described real estate situate in the county of Columbia, township of Scott and State of Pennsylvania, to wit: lot No. 4, situate in the town of Espy, whereon are erected a two-story brick dwelling house, a two-story frame store house, a frame stable and other out buildings, bounded as follows, to wit: being on the North side of Main street, on the East by lot No. 3, on the North by an alley, on the West by lot No. 5. Also, one other lot situate on the North side of Main Street of said town, bounded on the East by lot of Samuel Drake, on the North by an alley, on the West by lot of Regina Worman, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out buildings. Also, the undivided one-half part of the following described brick yard land, bounded on the South by land of Mary E. Reighart, Edward Achenbach and Wesley Ruckle, on the East by land of J. J. Robbins on the North by the same and West Market Street, containing two acres more or less. Also one other piece in said town on the east side of Market Street, bounded on the South by an alley, on the West by land of Robert East, and on the North by land of J. J. Robbins, containing one acre, more or less. Also one other lot No. 84 on the South side of said Third Street of said town, bounded on the West by lot of Jacob Musselman, on the South by an alley, on the East by lot No. 85 owned by Robert East, whereon is erected a frame dwelling house. Also the undivided one-half part of the eastern one-half part of lot No. 310 on the North side of Main street of said town, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, a frame stable and other out buildings. Also, one lot or piece of land situate in the town of Mifflinville in the township of Mifflin, in said county, bounded on the West by Fair Street and North Water Street, on the East by land of Susan Barger, and on the South by Second Street, containing six lots each sixty-six feet front and fourteen rods deep be the same more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house and stable. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Reese J. Millard. Also, lot No. 51, situate in Espy, Columbia county, on the South side of Second Street adjoining lot of Christman and Harrison on the East, alley on the South, and lot of James Fowler on the West, whereon are erected a two story dwelling house and out buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of N. S. Tingley.

ALSO:

the following described real estate to wit: situate in Scott township in the town of Espy, adjoining land of Alfred Hakeman on the East, an alley on the North, land of George F. Unangst on the West, and public road on the South, containing about one-third of an acre more or less, whereon is erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Clark Creveling.

ALSO:

a certain tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, containing about forty-nine acres, more or less, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the North by land of Sylvester Albertson, on the East by land of Almira Albertson, on the South and West by land of John G. Moore, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house and frame stable with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joel R. Albertson.

AARON SMITH, Sheriff.

Nov. 15, 1872.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1872.

Beaver—Jonathan Hauck, Jacob Harrigar.
Benton—Eli, Mendenhall Jr.
Briarcreek—George M. Bower.
Catawissa—James C. Reeder, John D. Quick, Mathias Hartman.
Centre—Adam Hill.
Fishingcreek—Samuel Shives, A. W. Patterson.
Franklin—James Huber, William Stoker.
Greenwood—George W. Unger, Diemer Davis.
Jackson—John F. Derr, Jacob Rantz.
Madison—Theodore Runyan, Oscar Corrall, Wm. Masteller, Daniel Smith.
Montour—Lewis Roth.
Pine—Asher Fullmer.
Sugarloaf—C. L. Moore, Ezra Stephens.

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Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

The character which this *Magazine* possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL DECEMBER TERM 1872.

FIRST WEEK.

Broomall & Co. vs. McNinch & Shuman.
Clemuel G. Rickets' administrator vs. Daniel Sweeney et al.
Lewis J. Adams vs. Fishingcreek School District.
E. Scatterthwaite vs. Frederick [illegible].
Franklin township vs. John [illegible].
Jeremiah S. Rudy vs. Jacob Schuyler.
David Cox's heirs vs. Jacob Chamberlin.
Venian Reese's administrators vs. W. A. Kline.
Michael Mahon vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co.
Patrick Monaghan vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co.
Roger Dixon vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co.
Mrs. Mary Connelly vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co.
Francis J. Kline vs. Jacob Herring.
David Geisinger vs. Jesse D. Ries.
Bogert & Kramer vs. William Barber.
A. W. Eaton & wife vs. Benj. F. [illegible].
Joseph W. Fausey vs. John Mulligan.
A. B. Stewart vs. Francis B. Jolly.
Andrew Creveling vs. Thomas Trench.
A. Pardee & Co. vs. H. W. McReynolds et al.
A. Pardee & Co. vs. Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad Co.
Ezra S. Lyons vs. Salomon Dirk.
J. W. Sankey vs. O. B. Melick.
Clark Merrell vs. A. B. Stewart.

SECOND WEEK.

William Longenberger et al. vs. [illegible] Reynolds.
William H. Abbott vs. Jeremiah B. [illegible].
Benjamin Wagner vs. Joseph H. [illegible].
R. S. Bowers' administrator vs. L. F. [illegible] C. Barton.
John Yeager's administrator vs. David [illegible] administrator.
William P. Gerard vs. John G. Jacoby.
Wilson Ager vs. C. B. Brockway.
Elizabeth Smoyer's administrator vs. [illegible] Heller.
C. D. Fowler indorsee of H. B. [illegible] vs. O. B. Melick.
William Coleman vs. Howard Grimes.
John Auspach & wife vs. Emanuel [illegible] Steinhelfert, Philip Brentzel & A. [illegible].
Henry Miller vs. Abraham Klase.
William S. Wilson, indorsee of [illegible] vs. J. H. Harman.
John Robison's executors vs. Jacob B. [illegible].
Jeremiah S. Brobst vs. Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad Co.
Jacob Melick vs. Lewis Larish.
Joseph H. Stadden vs. Henry J. [illegible].
Catharine B. Schmuck vs. J. S. Brobst, M. B. Brobst and Michael Brobst.
Levi Kurtz vs. Penna Watts, administrator of John B. Watts, dec'd.
John Brillinger, Jr. vs. J. Buchanan.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF AMOS RHODES, DEC'D.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of Amos Rhodes, deceased, will meet the parties interested at the office of W. H. Abbott, Esq., of Catawissa, on Saturday, Nov. 23d, at 2 o'clock p. m., when and where all parties interested, and having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Auditor, or to be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said estate.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
nov1, 4w Auditor.

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SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS—1873.

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The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete set, comprising Sixteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrator, &c., of the estate of Jonathan Knittle, deceased, late of the township of Conyngham, in said county, will offer at sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1872,

1 o'clock in the afternoon, three certain lots of ground in Montana city, in the township of Conyngham, Columbia county, each lot containing twenty-five feet front, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth, bounded by lot of A. W. [illegible] on the south, Leiby street on the west, R. S. [illegible] on the north and on the east by an alley, on [illegible] of which there are erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Conyngham and county aforesaid.

WILLIAM GOODMAN,
Administrator.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. Possession given on April 1st, 1873.

Purchaser to pay for deed.

R. H. RINGLER,
Clerk.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 8th, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY BOARD OF COL. CO.,
BERWICK, PA., Nov. 5th, 1872.

To the Commissioners of Columbia county, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—The Military Board, in view of the small payment of Militia Tax received from the County Treasurer, respectfully request you to notify the tax collectors that they must collect and pay in by the middle of December next, *all the Militia Fines, Taxes &c., on their Duplicates.* There has already been too much neglect in this matter on the part of collectors, and we desire their particular attention called to their duty in the premises.

Yours respectfully,
C. G. JACKSON, Major, & A. D. C.
President of the Military Board.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,
Bloomsburg, Nov. 19th, 1872.

The above communication was handed to us. It needs no additional expansion from us.

H. J. REEDER,
WM. SHAFFER, } Com. Col. Co.
WM. LAWTON,

Attest WM. KRICKBAUM,
Nov. 23, 1872-2w Clerk.

CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of October, A. D., 1872, petition for the incorporation of the Odd Fellows Hall Association of Bloomsburg, was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, which was examined and approved by the court and ordered to be filed, and that notice of said application should be published in one newspaper, published in said county, for four weeks prior to next term, at which time said Charter will be confirmed unless good cause be shown to the contrary.

R. H. RINGLER,
nov. 8-4w. Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

JOSEPH B. ALSPATCH TRUSTEE OF EMMA VALERIA HERR vs. RUDOLPH HERR.

Fi. Fa. No. 64, September Term, 1872.

The auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in Court arising from the Sheriffs sale, under the above writ, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1872 at 10 o'clock a. m. at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., when and where all parties in interest are required to present their claims or be debarred from claims on said fund.

C. W. MILLER,
nov 8-4w. Auditor.

STRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber on or about the first of October last, a

WHITE SOW;

will weigh 130 pounds. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away or she will be sold according to law.

RUDOLPH SHUMAN.

Mainville, Nov. 15th-3t.

THE COLUMBIAN

Friday, Nov. 29, 1872.

FRANK COOLEY,
ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.
North. South.
[illegible] 9:32 A. M. 4:37 P. M.
[illegible] 5:49 A. M. 11:35 P. M.
[illegible] 6:56 P. M. 9:32 A. M.
CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.
Going North. Going South.
[illegible] 11:34 A. M.

LOCAL.

POPULAR conundrum—What's become of George Brown's goat.

THE Sunbury *American* thinks that town need a Public Hall and a Market House.

Brenzel & Fortenbaugh's colliery, at Big Mine Run, near Ashland, Penn., was burned last week. The loss is not stated, but is covered by insurance.

THE hens in Scranton are dying off at a fearful rate from the horse disease. So says the *Republican*.

IT is announced that telegraphic messages ordering goods to be shipped by Central or Adams Express will be sent free between certain offices on the line of the Reading R. R. Among these are Catawissa, Centralia, and Rupert in this County.

HOTEL keepers in Danville object to the publication of arrivals at their houses, because some of the travelers do not wish it known that they are in town. Wonder what the objection is. Queer, isn't it?

THE town clock got discouraged on Tuesday last and stopped to rest and think it over. We have the consolation of knowing that it is right now twice in the twenty-four hours, which it seldom is whilst going.

THE reported chicken epidemic does not seem to amount to much thus far, and now the sensation paragraphists are lamenting the scarcity of eggs. The hens in this neighborhood are apparently attending strictly to business and the "fruit" is yet to be had. What a blessing it is that they don't read the papers.

WE are pleased to learn that Edward H. Baldy Jr, son of Edward H. Baldy Esq. of Danville, has been appointed Assistant District Attorney for Philadelphia city and county. This is a compliment to the zeal and ability of a young man which is well worth mention. We trust that Mr. Baldy may gain fresh laurels in his important office.

Mr. W. H. Hodgson of the *Jeffersonian* has just started a bright little daily paper at West Chester, called the *Daily Local News*. It is sold at one cent and is filled with local and general news well arranged and carefully edited. W. W. Thompson is the editor. It will doubtless prove a success.

SCRANTON is a remarkable city. According to one of the papers there, the rats, which have attained the size of poodle dogs have begun to eat up the horses. They attack horses whilst standing in the stalls and gnaw into their hoofs until a vein being tapped the unfortunate animals perish. An ordinance is suggested requiring all rats to be muzzled.

WE have received the first number of the *Public Press* published at Northumberland by C. G. Gutelius. It claims to be a local paper printed in the interest of the county and will be independent in politics. It is well printed and makes a good appearance.

THE mails are more than usually irregular of late. Horse disease, change of time and other depressing influences cause this exceedingly inconvenient and annoying delay. We shall be greatly pleased if the Winter schedule on the P. & E. R. R. shall be so changed as to allow us to receive our morning mail at 8 or 9 o'clock instead of 11 or half past, as at present.

ONE of the most touching instances of gratitude is alleged to have occurred at Lock Haven the other day. A little boy, the child of a wealthy mother, tumbled into the river. He was rescued by a workingman and restored to his parent. The woman gave the man a three cent postage stamp, and said she would be glad to have him come up to her house and sit out in the entry and hear her play the piano. He went away with tears in his eyes. He said he wasn't used to such overwhelming kindness.

THE Oxford, Bellevue, Scranton Coal Company, belonging to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, Filler, Marsh & Co's and Fellows' mines have been compelled to suspend operations, owing to their stock. The inside mules are as badly afflicted as those outside. Other mines in this county will, undoubtedly, be obliged to suspend operations from the same cause.—*Liberal Democrat.*

Vick's Floral Guide, of which we have received the January number, is more elegant in appearance than ever before. It is printed on fine tinted paper, contains some five hundred admirably executed wood cuts, and overflows with information invaluable to growers. Some excellent hints are also given on rural architecture, window gardens, &c. The *Guide* is now published quarterly instead of annually as heretofore, and can be obtained from its publisher, James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

IT is common for people to go into a newspaper office, ask for a paper and leave without paying for it. The paper is worth five cents and the publisher can no more afford to give it away than the merchant can afford to give away articles that he keeps for sale.—Most people who beg papers do it without thinking it would look equally well for them to go into a store and beg a paper of pins, spool of cotton, or any other article of like value. If a publisher gives away twenty papers a week he has thus given away a dollar, and this is what some well meaning people call supporting a newspaper.—*Exchange.*

THE annual session of the Northumberland county Teachers' Institute will be held in Northumberland, beginning Dec. 16th. Rev. John Hewitt of the Bloomsburg State Normal School will lecture on Wednesday evening, December 18th.

AT Scranton, last Sunday, John Garrity was found murdered near his house his head having been crushed with a large stone. Patrick Gavin has been arrested on suspicion. His cap was found near the body, and there was blood on his person when arrested.

Harper's *Bazar* has become a most popular periodical with the ladies, containing as it does so much of interest to them in the way of dress, patterns &c. The reading matter as is usual with the publications of the Harpers, is carefully selected and the illustrations are well done. Published by Harper & Bros. New York.

The Nursery is the name of a most excellent little magazine published in the interests of the very youngest class of readers. It is really valuable for the purpose of amusing and interesting young children. Published by John L. Shorey 36 Bromfield Street, Boston.

ON Wednesday a deer was chased to the river opposite this place. It swam over to Watsontown and came up from the river and crossed the canal at Caldwell's coal yard at which place it was struck with a stone thrown by a Mr. Cloudfelder. It was knocked down by the force of the stone, and caught.—*Watsontown Record.*

Mr. Mathias K Appleman lost a fine horse on Monday last, it is said, by the epidemic. This, if so, is the first fatal case of which we have heard in this vicinity. Mr. Appleman had been in possession of the horse but a few days. The weather has been very unfavorable for the sick animals rendering them liable to colds.

Mr. Buckalew has been appointed on the following standing committees of the Constitutional Convention; Suffrage, Election and Representation, and Public and Municipal Debts and Sinking Fund. He is chairman of the latter.

THE New York *Sun* says: "All the talk about a great speculation in wool is simply an anticlimax. The great wool speculation of the present century ended in the 'corner' of November 5, when 800,000 citizens of African descent chose the President of the United States."

LAST week were seen four things upon the streets in Scranton never seen before. Men were delivering goods with oxen, wheelbarrows were brought into active requisition for various purposes, while faithful milkmen carried around their milk by the aid of old-fashioned sap yokes. Horses could not be procured for funerals and the dead were carried on biers by men.

REPUBLICAN business men do not ask nor care about a man's politics when he is dealing with them. A Democrat's money is just as good as a Republican's. It is quite as desirable to have a Democrat's patronage as "any other man's" and the way to secure it is to advertise in the county paper which he reads. No greater mistake can be made by a business man than to confine his advertising to the papers of his own party. —*Gazette & Democrat.*

A regular snow storm set in on Tuesday and lasted nearly all day. The ground was completely covered and the trees were weighed down by the load of feathery flakes. It would be a good time for us to predict a severe winter arguing from the early falls of snow in different parts of the country—but we refrain. There will be lots of other fellows who will do so and we don't care to risk our reputation on anything so uncertain. We will simply remark that it looks wintry just now.

Merchants who have their own interests at heart would do well, now that the Holidays are near, to let the people know what they have to sell. There is always more or less purchasing done at this season and those who keep the fact that they have such article as are suitable for presents, &c before the public will undoubtedly make the largest sales. Business cannot be done now a days without advertising.

It is very, very sad to be misunderstood but it is the lot of man. We published recently a few calm, dispassionate remarks concerning the manufacture of slippers and dressing gowns by the fair sex and spoke of this as the auspicious season for such work. We did this with no selfish aims, we did not intend to suggest our slipperless or gownless state and yet the *Liberal Democrat* of Wilkes Barre, in a spirit at variance with its name, accuses us of bidding for a Christmas present. We can deny the statement of course, but it has ruined our article. Too bad.

WE encounter a neat little snake story. A gentleman in Des Arc, Ark., lately discovered two big rattlesnakes engaged in battle. But they were unequally matched, for one was five feet long with seventeen rattles, and the other six feet with twenty-six rattles. Both were killed—one by the spectator, and the other by his wounds. We mention this contest because it is said to be the first ever observed between these reptiles.

The *Columbian* calls THE MILTONIAN a "hide bound journal of the radical persuasion," because it does not favor the system of cumulative voting. If we choose to do so we might call the *Columbian* a Hell bound journal of the Liberal Republican *ne* Democratic persuasion, because it does favor Buckalew's jesuitical scheme for defeating the will of the majority.—*Miltonian.*

Not so; the *Columbian* did not rebuke the *Miltonian* for not favoring the system of cumulative voting but for opposing it because its most earnest supporter was a Democrat and for that alone. We beg to correct the statement that this is a "Hell bound journal;" its principles are Democratic not Republican. For the neat phrase quoted above we presume we are indebted to Rev. D. C. John one of the editors of the Milton paper who probably knows more about the place alluded to than he does of Heaven. When the Miltonian speaks of cumulative voting as "Buckalew's jesuitical scheme for defeating the will of the majority," it talks like a teapot.

Gossip with our Readers.

A froward man soweth strife; and a whisperer separateth chief friends.—Proverbs XVI, 28.

No indignation is too great, no condemnation too utter for the dastardly assassin who under cover of the darkness steals upon and takes the life of his victim, and yet society tolerates, with scarce a rebuke, the destroyers of reputation, the stabbers of character, whose deeds affect not one alone but the welfare and happiness of, it may be, scores of innocent persons. Slanderers and scandal-mongers are as old as history itself, and in the days of Solomon sowed strife and separated friends as they do at this day. When declarations injurious to the fair fame and reputation of others are made openly, the law affords protection by punishment, but what can be done with those who by covert sneers, by innuendoes, by misrepresentations and by false reports destroy what may never be restored again, or part friends who never afterward may be aught to each other, except perhaps as enemies? Dwellers in large towns and cities are not exposed to the attacks of these hidden foes and do not comprehend to what extent they exist in smaller places. But they *do* exist to a greater or less extent in most small towns and are a serious drawback to the advancement of the community where they live. Systematic gossipers are invariably malicious; they may not be so at first when their conversation is confined to the discussion of known events, but the irresistible desire common to humanity to dwell upon the evil which arises rather than the good, will ultimately carry them into the vortex and from mere talkers of current gossip they become utterers of scandal. It is impossible, we are told, to touch pitch and not be defiled, and it is just as impossible to meddle with the affairs of your neighbors, to an uncalled for extent, and to remain pure in thought and speech. The heart of man is prone to evil and to the discussion of it and if free rein is given to the tongue and imagination that which is wrong will be created if it has no existence and spoken of whether it has or not.

It is a contemptible and cowardly vice, one which invariably debauches the true, honest and pure impulses and supplants them by "envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness." It is the cause of more misery, wretchedness and sin than can be told, and the ever-widening circle of its influence can scarcely be computed. An ill report spreads and repeats itself, with the persistency of certain ill-favored weeds which are well nigh indestructible, and there is no idea to be formed as to where its baneful influence will cease. It falls upon the heads of the just, the charitable and the good and paralyses their efforts in behalf of the best interests of their fellow men. No matter how noble and praiseworthy the deed, when enveloped in the slimy folds of misrepresentation it is as helpless for good as the deer in the death-wrap of the constrictor. Gossips and scandal-mongers are almost invariably liars; they may not intend to be, but the temptation to make as complete a story as possible will lead to changes and enlargements until the original report is buried under the weight of emendations and additions, and what might have been truth in the beginning is rotten with falsehood in its completion. There is scarcely one commandment in the Decalogue which is not broken by utterers of scandal—they have respect neither for their fellow men nor for the God who created them; they neither honor their Father nor love their neighbor. This language is strong, but not more so than the facts warrant.

Bloomsburg unhappily is not free from these pests of society—in fact it is over well supplied and strange to say some of them, and the most inveterate, are men, full grown, able-bodied men, who have usurped a practice which was of old awarded to ancient maidens and laid to the score of blighted affections and kindred reasons. They are a curse to the town, a drag on its material advancement, a source of dread and discomfort to the decent dwellers in it and an unmitigated nuisance which we regret there is no law to suppress. It would be no bad thing if the ducking stool, which was formerly used for the punishment of scolding wives, were to be revived for the benefit of these vultures.

No right minded and well meaning person should lend an ear to the idle and malicious gabble of mischief-makers but should treat them at every available opportunity with the scorn and contempt which they merit. Reputation is a plant, delicate of organization and slow of growth and it is sad to think that a lying tongue whose owner may be an object of contempt, has power to destroy so valuable and costly a thing. There are many crimes on the statute books, which receive punishments of the severest kinds, whose places might be filled by this scourge of modern life and at the Final Day there may be graver offences against the law which will be weighed down by this sin of "evil speaking, lying and slandering." If the Golden Rule, on which the Savior laid such stress, means anything, it was directed against this very sin—for sin it is—and if disregarding the Rule carries a punishment, assuredly it will be meted out to those who have exercised neither love nor charity towards their neighbor, but on the contrary have sowed strife and separated chief friends, stirring up hatred and malice where once love and good will reigned supreme.

* * * * *

An Unselfish Act.

The resignation of Col. John G. Freeze—who was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from Columbia county—in order to make a place in that distinguished body for Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, is an act that will recommend Col. Freeze to the entire Democracy of Pennsylvania. It is an act of unselfish patriotism by far too rare in these days of lust after place and power, and one that will stamp the Colonel as a man more devoted to the interests of his State and country than to his own personal or political welfare.

Mr. Buckalew framed the bill under which the convention was called into existence, and it is therefore eminently proper that he should participate in its deliberations. He never asked for or desired the nomination for Governor, stating at the time that he would much prefer a seat in the body that would shortly be called to the important work of remodeling the fundamental law of the State. It seemed to be necessary however, that he should be made our standard-bearer in the gubernatorial contest, and, like a good Democrat, he gave up his preferences and submitted gracefully to what must have been, to a man with his tastes and aspirations, almost a crucifixion.

When the campaign ended and the result showed that fraud and corruption had triumphed and that the great and pure statesman had been defeated, the minds of the Democracy naturally bethought themselves of the first preference of their candidate, and they at once began to ask, Why cannot Mr. Buckalew take a seat in the Constitutional Convention, where the State may have the benefit of his great ability and wisdom? The question was no sooner asked than answered, for many delegates at once expressed their entire willingness to vacate their seats in his favor. It was more proper however, that the vacancy should occur in his own district, so that the right of local representation should not be disturbed, and Col. Freeze at once came to the rescue. He cordially tendered his seat to the distinguished gentleman whom the people wanted so badly in the Convention, and the noble sacrifice was accepted in the same spirit in which it was made. Col. Freeze therefore retired, and Mr. Buckalew succeeded to his place.

We say the act is one to be praised. It was a noble instance of unselfish devotion to principle, and will, we trust, bear the Colonel fruit of a thousand fold. Himself an able man, his own absence from the Convention is a loss to the State, and Democrats can only reconcile themselves to it by the reflection that it was the only seemingly proper way in which the eminent abilities of Mr. Buckalew could be secured in this great work. The Colonel's patriotic and unselfish act will be remembered.

On the subject of Mr. Buckalew's connection with the Convention, the *Chicago Times* thus adimadverts:

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew has taken a seat in the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, a member having resigned for the purpose of securing his presence in that body. This is a very desirable consummation. Mr. Buckalew framed the bill under which the convention was chosen. The members were elected on the cumulative principle, except the members at large, who are equally divided between the two parties. The result is that while the legislature, which was chosen at the same election, has a large radical majority in both branches, the convention represents the exact strength of each party; that is, the republicans have a majority, but only in proportion to their majority of voters in the state. A further result is that some of the very best men in the state are members, and it will doubtless take rank as one of the ablest bodies ever assembled in the United States. As the convention was constituted by the free vote, it may be expected that it will make this principle the basis of the future electoral system of the Keystone state. The free vote is a reform that never goes backward; its uniform history is, that where it is once introduced, there is no effort or desire to supplant it. Then Mr. Buckalew, who may be expected to exercise a controlling influence in the deliberations of the convention, is a zealous advocate of the system, and recommended it, during his term in the United States senate, in a very able and exhaustive report that has enjoyed a wide circulation on both continents. There is good reason for the hope that the reign of Simon Cameron school of politicians in Pennsylvania is nearly over.

God speed the day. If the efforts of such men as Black, Woodward, Curtin, Buckalew, Meredith, M'Allister, and other good men are to be of no avail, then the future of our country is indeed desperate.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Another disagreeable, not to say disastrous, aspect of the horse disease begins to claim public attention, especially on the part of the younger members of society, both lads and lassies. Here's Winter at our very doors, snow falling already, the time for sleighing almost at hand and where are the horses? What is to be done in the way of dances and suppers and where, oh! where will the lovers find consolation. We venture to predict that the matrimonial market will prove a dull one in the year 1873 unless this equine epidemic ceases and allows the usual preliminary sleigh-ride love-making to go on. Who can count the numbers of shy but earnest lovers whose lips are locked between the four walls of a room, but who grow eloquent and talk to the point as well, whilst gliding over the smooth surface of the snow, gazing ever and anon into the bright eyes beside them which rival the stars o'erhead. Who can tell how many maidens have softened under the influence of the clear pure moonlight who under other auspices had hardened their hearts—perhaps until too late. The God of Love has no abler auxiliaries than the moon and stars, the merry jingling of the sleigh bells and the delicious sense of comfort and pleasure which is afforded by the noiseless gliding of the sleigh over the frozen covering of the earth, and the want of these latter will keep many faithful hearts asunder which else, would "beat as one."

"'Tis true, 'tis pity, pity 'tis, 'tis true."

A WORD IN EARNEST.—We do not know why we should be subject to the expense and trouble of travelling through the county for the purpose of collecting accounts due us. Our patrons owe us, and know it. The aggregate amount is large, *and we need and must have it.* We must pay cash for hands and material, and have not the capital to give unlimited credit to a couple of thousand men. The December court will enable all those who owe us a good opportunity to pay, and they must embrace it, or compel us to sterner measures. 2t

MARRIAGES.

BENSCOTER—DAVIDSON—On Thursday evening, the 21st inst., in the Wyoming M. E. church, by Rev. A. Brittain, Rev. C. L. Benscoter of the Central Pa. Conference, to Miss Josephine L. Davidson, of Wyoming, Luzerne county.

NYER—SMITH.—At Plymouth, on Nov. 16th, 1872, by Rev. W. P. White, Mr. J. H. Nyer, of Bloomsburg, Pa., to Miss Susan Smith, of Nescopec, Pa.

FISHER—YOCUM.—At the residence of the bride near Elysburg, North'd. co., Nov. 12th, by the Rev. J. Fenton Brown, Mr. Wm. H. Fisher of Columbia co., and Miss Eliza A. Yocum.

DEATHS.

FOX.—In Pine township, on the 16th inst., Enoch Fox, aged 19 years, 6 months and 19 days.

FEALER.—In Fishingcreek township, October 31st, Charlotte Fealer, in the 58th year of her age.

MUSGRAVE—In Greenwood on the 18th of Nov. Christie Ann, wife of Samuel Musgrave, in the 53d year of her age.

FOR SALE.—A desirable residence in Bloomsburg. Inquire of
oct 22 3t C. W. MILLER

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WARNING HAS BEEN HEEDED.—Since the exposure of the attempts made by certain unscrupulous local dealers, to palm off their coarse astringents, made from cheap and impure materials, in the place of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, public opinion has set strongly against these empiries and their preparations. Their occupation is gone, or soon will be. When the light is let into deception it soon wilts down. Persons who trifle with their own health, by using unknown preparations, with no guarantee to sustain them, when an established specific, proven by twenty years experience, to be exactly what it is claimed to be, is within the reach, are sure to repent their temerity. Many have done so in this instance, but it is hoped that the truth plainly spoken has arrested the evil. In the meantime the demand for the leading protective and restorative medicine of America was never so great as it has been this season. From the fever and ague districts of the west, south-west, and south, it is literally overwhelming, and it may be said of the advices from all parts of the country of the cures it is effecting in dispepsia, billious complaints, and chronic constipation, that "their name is legion." Everywhere the sick and feeble seem to have realized the importance of "holding fast that which is good," and of avoiding what is spurious and dangerous.

The numerous "Bitters," under various names which mercenary dealers endeavor to substitute for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are procurable in bottles only, and never sold in bulk.
nov 15 1w.

The people give I. W. Hartman the credit of selling more goods for cash than any other store in the County; go you also.

When you come to Court next week try one of Jacoby's twenty cent stews. In Shive's Block below Iron Street.

A BIG LITTLE THING.—The complete washer; every family should have one of these little wonders. Will wash shirt wristbands and collars perfect without any rubbing by hands. Price only $6.00. For sale by W. H. Yetter, Bloomsburg, Pa. 3w

Order goods shipped by *Central Express*, the only line that has direct connections with all parts of the world. Rates as low, and quicker time than is made by any other competing route. Persons desiring goods shipped, will leave their orders at the Co's. office at Moyer Bros'. Corner Main and Market Streets. Wagon will call for goods.

FOR SALE.—A lot of first class curb-stone. Inquire of JOHN G. FREEZE.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned on book account or note, will please settle up immediately, as I am going out of business.

I will take any kind of produce, lumber, etc., on settlement of accounts.

!!All accounts not satisfactorily settled up by the 1st of March next, will be left for collection,

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

Any one having notes or due bills against me, will please present them for settlement.

Thankful for past favors, I will still be on hand till Spring, with anything my friends or the public may want in my line, as I have just received a new stock of goods which will be sold at bottom prices for ready pay. Come and see. Yours, Respectfully,
C. KREAMER.
Jerseytown, Nov. 22d, 1872.

MASKS AND FACES.—Ladies who mask their faces and necks with enamels endanger their health to no purpose. The plaster work deceives nobody. There is but one article known which will restore a blemished complexion or create external brilliancy and bloom where they have never heretofore existed, and that article is Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It performs this toilet miracle by infusing vitality into the skin. The floral and herbal juices of which it is composed gently stimulate the circulation in the minute blood vessels, and brace the network of nerves through which they pass. Thus quickened and strengthened the external covering soon acquires a fresh and healthy hue, and every trace of shallowness disappears. The palest cheeks derive from the beautifying baptism of this delightful cosmetic a warm hue, and the arms, hands and neck, a blonde lustre which the charlatans, who profess to make ladies "beautiful forever" with their poisonous cement, can never hope to imitate.

Important Testimony!

The following letters are among the many we are constantly receiving from persons who have been cured by

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
AND
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Pennsgrove, Salem County, New Jersey.
FEBRUARY 27, 1872.
Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Respected Sir—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been cured by the efficacy of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

Consumption has been hereditary with my family, most of its members having died of it at early ages. My mother and three brothers died at the age of 31, one brother at 27, and my sister at 13.

I was, when about 31 years, seized with liver complaint, which rapidly developed into Pulmonary Consumption. I was compelled to relinquish my employment (that of a blacksmith.)

I consulted skillful and eminent physicians, and tried many patent nostrums, but without success, so that my friends were sure that there was no hope of my recovery, for I was reduced from 150 pounds to 104, and was not able to do anything without assistance.

By what I now look upon as a Providential interposition, I was induced to try your remedies, and place myself under your treatment, and so rapid and thorough was my recovery, that it seemed as though some superhuman power was at work, and to-day I am as well as at any time during my life. I weigh 152 pounds, am 36 years old, and for some time have been regularly attending to my business, bidding fair to live to a good old age.

I am thankful to you beyond expression for having placed me in a position wherein I am a benefit instead of a burden to my family.

Your Mandrake Pills are the only medicine I ever use now. I think they are the best in the world.

I can refer you to hundreds of my neighbors who will verify all I have written, and any information any of my fellow citizens may desire will be freely and gladly given, upon receipt of stamp, by Yours, etc.
JOHN C. HEWITT.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 19, 1872.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, N. E. cor. Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir—Please forward, per first steamer, six bottles Sea Weed Tonic and twelve bottles Pulmonic Syrup.

Your medicines are o such value that I cannot be without them in my household, and in fact no family should be without them.

I have given them a fair test, and openly declare them to be even better than you claim.
Very respectfully yours, &c.
W. A. WHITEHURST.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1872.
Dr. J. H. SCHENCK,
Respected Sir—I take pleasure in awarding to you this certificate of the wonderful cure your Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic produced. My throat and bronchial tubes were so highly inflamed that it was almost impossible for me to swallow my food.

I am on a visit to my uncle, Mr. Charles Johnson, No. 932 Federal street, who says your medicines raised him from almost death after all other means had failed, and he having, therefore, full confidence in the virtue of your remedies, strongly recommended me to try them. I did so, and in one week from the time I commenced taking them my throat underwent a very great change for the better, so that I could eat my meals without any difficulty or pain. I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude for the early relief your invaluable medicines produced upon me, and I deem it but an act of gratitude to give you the acknowledgement of my appreciation. Yours respectfully,
RACHEL M. JACOBS.
No. 86 West Thirty-third street, New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA WEED TONIC,
and MANDRAKE PILLS.

These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and makes it digest. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

PREPARED ONLY AND FOR SALE BY
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. Corner SIXTH and ARCH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
And by Druggists and Dealers generally.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
602 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Wholesale Agents.
apr 12, 1872-ly

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

Every nervous Young Man in the Union, will receive, free, a Recipe that will prove a blessing through life, by addressing, in confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
Box 5172 P. O. 42 Cedar st., N. Y.
feb. 9, ly.

Old Established Coal Yard

C. W. NEAL & BRO. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Lime-burners supplied at liberal rates with best quality No. 6, coal. For smith fires, in addition to a prime article of lump, we have a first class quality of Bituminous coal, at $6.25 per ton on wharf.

Large stocks of all sizes constantly on hand. Strict personal attention given to the preparation of all our coal. Grain, Lumber and Slabs taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town. Orders left at McKelvy Neal & Co's. store or at our office, will receive prompt attention. OFFICE & YARDS AT MCKELVY & NEAL'S FURNACE, EAST BLOOMSBURG. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Irain Derr and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 2d day of December next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 2d day of December with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 8th day of Nov., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and in the ninety fifth year of the independence of the United States of America.
[L. S.]
AARON SMITH,
Bloomsburg, Nov. 8th, 1872. Sheriff.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENT.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 4th day of December, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1st. Widow of John Kreisher, late of Locust township, deceased.
2d. Widow of John Buckle, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased.
3d. Widow of James March, late of Centre township, deceased.
4th. Widow of James Boyles, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
5th. Widow of John Foster, late of Centre township, deceased.
6th. Widow of William Butler, late of Montour township, deceased.
7th. Widow of John Keim, late of Orange township, deceased.
8th. Widow of John Uren, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
9th. Widow of John C. Hartman, late of Benton township, deceased.
10. Widow of Isaac Mears, late of Locust township, deceased.
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
Register.
Register's Office,
Bloomsburg, Nov. 1, 1872. nov1

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 4th day of December 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day:

1st. The account of William Neal, Administrator of Eliza Boyd, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
2d. The first and final account of John R. Yohe, guardian of the person and estate of Francis H. Hess, minor child of Daniel Hess, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
3d. The first and final account of D. A. Watson and John Hendershott, executor of Jane Pegg, late of Madison township, deceased.
4th. The final account of Hiram J. Reeder, executor of John Zeigler, late of Franklin township, deceased.
5th. The first and partial account of Jesse K. Sharpless, executor of John Lawrence, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
6th. The first and final account of M. E. Jackson, trustee, to sell Real Estate of John Davenport, late of Briarcreek, deceased.
7th. The account of Benj. Wagner, Administrator of Samuel G. Pilkington, late of Locust township, deceased.
8th. The first and final account of George Girton, Administrator of Syrena Kile, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
9th. The account of Josiah R. Fritz, administrator of the estate of William Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
10th. The first and final account of Daniel Rambach, executor of John Miller, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
11th. The first and final account of Conrad Bittenbender guardian of Catharine A. Miller, a minor child of Geo. P. Miller, late of Centre township, deceased.
12th. The first and final account of Anna Miller, guardian of the person and estate of Jacob W. Miller, a Minor child of Geo. P. Miller, late of Centre township, deceased.
13th. The first and final account of William Fairman Jr., administrator of William Fairman, Sr., late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased.
14th. The account of Lewis Yetter, executor of William Colligan, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
15th. The account of Isaac Leiddy and Moses Stecker, administrators of Gideon Stecker, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
16th. The account of J. K. Sharpless, executor of Elizabeth Yetter, late of Catawissa Township, deceased.
17th. The account of Jacob Harris, administrator of David Smith, late of Hemlock township, deceased, as filed by William Harris and James A. Harris, administrators of Jacob Harris, deceased.
18th. The final account of William Cox Ellis, surviving executor of Elizabeth Murry, late of Columbia county, as filed by R. Morris Ellis and W. H. Holstein, executors of Wm. Cox Ellis, deceased.
19th. The account of Michael Ellmore, guardian of the person and estate of Mary E. Purcel, minor child of Charlotte Purcel, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
20th. The account of John C. Kline and Joseph Kline, Executors of Paul Kline late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased.
21st. The first account of Martin D. Vandersliee and William Heddy, administrators of Daniel S. Vandersliee, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased.
22d. The first and final account of George Whitenight, guardian of Peter Whitenight minor child of Michael Whitenight, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
23. The first account of Stephen H. Miller, administrator of Jacob Eyer, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
24th. The account of William Eyer, administrator of John Dallman late of Greenwood township, deceased.
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
Register.
Register's Office,
Bloomsburg, Nov. 1, 1872. nov 1

LIST OF PETIT JURORS FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1872.

FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—Samuel Fisher, Jr.
Benton—A. A. Kline, Jonas Rantz, Richard Stiles.
Bloom—Evan C. Jones, Michael Walter, Charles A. Moyer, O. A. Jacoby, Thomas Gunton, Harry Farnwalt.
Briarcreek—Emanuel Dietterich, Thomas Adams.
Catawissa—Casper Rhawn, Samuel Long, Jr., Enoch John.
Centre—Hiram Whitenire.
Fishingcreek—Ben. M. Gehler, E. J. McHenry, Charles Kramer, Jacob Yaple.
Greenwood—John Sands Peter Girton.
Hemlock—Mathias Moore.
Jackson—Abram Knouse.
Locust—Solomon Strausser.
Madison—David Phelps, Morris E. Masters, George W. Suppler.
Mifflin—Thomas Aten, Thomas K. Hess.
Mt. Pleasant—John Wanich.
Orange—Wm. Williams, George Ferguson.
Pine—Daniel Greek.
Roaringcreek—Ephraim Lieby.
Scott—D. P. Eat.

SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—Peter Schlicher, John Hinterliter.
Berwick—John G. Jacoby, Henry Fowler, Samuel Fester.
Bloom—Charles Vandersliee, John A. Funston.
Briarcreek—Thomas Miller, Henry Doak.
Catawissa—Henry Fahler, Solomon Helwig.
Centre—Fred Hagenbach, Mordecai Millard, George Conner, Isaac Erwine L. W. Wooley, H. A. Schweppenheiser.
Centralia—Martin Gaughan.
Fishingcreek—Mathias Eyer, Philip Appleman, William T. Emery.
Franklin—Solomon Artley.
Greenwood—Wesley Dewalt, Jackson Robbins, George W. Utt.
Jackson—D. L. Everhart, Emmanuel Savage.
Locust—Isaac Dyer.
Main—William H. Utt.
Montour—Jacob Manning, Peter Wolf.
Mifflin—Isaac Lutz, John Michael Jr.
Montour—Joseph Mauser.
Sugarloaf—Montgomery Cole, Alex. Hess.

PATENT

ARION PIANO.

The very best instrument in the world. Are unequaled in Richness, Power, Brilliancy and Durability. Special terms to Teachers. Marked favorites in Cincinnati. Send for Illustrated Arion Pamphlet.
C. W. FOSTER, General Agent,
mar 1872-1y MAUCH CHUNK, PA.

NEW

FALL

GOODS

AT

M. P. LUTZ'S

This

WEEK.

BLATCHLEY'S
Improved Cucumber Wood Pump. Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the Joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price-List.
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, M'f'r,
506 Commerce St., Philada. Pa.
Sept. 13, 1872-ly.

DR. CARPENTER.
136 MULBERRY STREET,
NEWARK, N. J.
Is now treating successfully,
Consumption. Bronchitis.
and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs with his
COMPOUND MEDICATED INHALATION, CONCENTRATED FOOD AND COUGH SYRUP.

For [illegible] years, Dr. Carpenter has treated [illegible] thousands of cases of the above named diseases, and has now in his possession certificates of cures from every part of the country. The Inhalation is breathed directly into the lungs, soothing and healing over all inflamed surfaces, entering into the blood, it imparts vitality as it permeates to every part of the system. The sensation is not unpleasant and the first inhalation often gives very decided relief, particularly when there is much difficulty of breathing. Under the influence of my remedies, the cough soon grows easier, the night sweats cease, the hectic flush vanishes, and with improving digestion the patient rapidly gains strength, and health is again within his grasp.

The Concentrated Food rapidly builds up the most debilitated patient, presenting to the stomach food all ready to be assimilated and made into good, rich healthy blood.

The Cough Syrup is to be taken at night to alleviate the cough and enable the patient to obtain sleep. *Full directions accompany each box of my remedies, which consist of*
One Inhaler; One Bottle of Alterative Inhalant; One Bottle of Soothing Febrifuge Inhalant; One Bottle of Anti Hemorrhagic Inhalant; One Bottle Concentrated Food; One Bottle of Cough Syrup.

Price of Box containing remedies to last one month, $10; two months $18; three months, $25. Sent to any address C. O. D. Pamphlets containing large list of patients cured sent free. Letters of inquiry must contain one dollar to insure answer. Address,
A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.

Dr. CARPENTER'S CATARRH REMEDY will give immediate relief, and will effect a permanent cure in from one to three months. Price of remedy to last one month, $5; two months, $8; three months, $10.

CANCER in all its forms successfully treated. Send for list of patients cured, to
A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.
july26ly

AGENTS LOOK HERE! There is a GREAT RUSH For the New Splendidly Illustrated Edition of
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
Because it is the most fascinating and popular book in print, and excels all in real elegance and low price. Just out. 725 pages, tinted paper, only $2.50 easy worth $5.00. Is a Great Hit, sells quick and fast. Terms of this and our new Domestic Bibles, far the most complete superbly illustrated and fast-selling edition extant, also, the "Pocket Companion," worth $10 to any book agent, sent free. Write at once, stating where you saw this, to HUBBARD BROS.,
apr. 26-41 Publishers, 723 Sansom St., Phila.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

Notices of the Press.

"The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveler.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The five volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

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OF NEW YORK

No. of Policies Issued 43,000.

ASSETS $5,500,000.

ISSUES all the new form of Policies and presents as favorable terms as any company in the United States.
The company will make temporary loans on its policies.
Thirty days' grace allowed on each payment, and the policy held good during that time.
All our policies are incontestable for the usual causes.
Policies issued by this company are non-forfeiture.
No extra charges made for travelling permits.
Policy holders share in the annual profits of the company, and have a voice in the elections and management of the company.
No policy or medical fee charged.
JUSTUS LAWRENCE, Pres't.
W. E. WYNKOOP, Vice Pres't.
J. P. ROGERS, Secretary.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Actuary.

Central Office of North-Eastern Penn'a.
"COLUMBIAN" Building
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
General Agent.
[illegible]

NOTICE

The undersigned having again taken possession of the Mail Route running from Cambra to Bloomsburg, stage will run as follows: Leave Cambra every *Monday, Wednesday and Friday*, at half past 6 o'clock a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 11 o'clock a. m. Leave Bloomsburg after the arrival of the Philadelphia mail, about 1 p. m., arriving at Cambra [illegible] p. m. same evening.

RATES OF FARE.

Cambra to Bloom $1.25, Fishingcreek to Bloom [illegible] Orangeville to Bloom [illegible] Lightstreet to Bloom 15 cents. All intermediate places to be charged the same rate.
H. J. YAPLE, Proprietor.
Shickshinny, Oct. 11th 1872.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN C. HARTMAN, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of John C. Hartman late of Benton township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Wm. H. Smith of [illegible] same twp. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator, without delay.
WM. H. SMITH,
[illegible]
Oct. 27.—6w. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ELIZABETH LUNGER, DEC'D.
The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrators of the estate of Elizabeth Lunger, deceased, will meet the parties interested at his office in the town of Bloomsburg on Saturday Nov. 30th, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons interested are requested to present them to the Auditor or be forever debarred from coming in for said fund.
C. G. BARKLEY,
nov 1-4w. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN BRIGHT, DEC'D.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Jonah Bright late of Fishingcreek twp., Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Jacob Gelsinger, of same twp. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book-account will make payment to the executor without delay.
JACOB GELSINGER,
nov 1-6w.* Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PETER FRITZ, DEC'D.
Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted by the Register of Wills of Columbia county to the undersigned upon the estate of Peter Fritz, late of Sugarloaf township, in said county, dec'd deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and all persons who have claims against said estate to make them known to the undersigned.
JOSIAH R. FRITZ,
Administrator.
Sugarloaf tw., Nov. 1st 1872-6w.

THE MAMMOTH GROCERY!

S. H. MILLER,
[illegible] Bloomsburg, Pa.
[illegible]
FINE FAMILY GROCERIES,
which he sells to the public at the Very Lowest
CASH PRICES.
His goods are the best in the market, and are sold at rates so low that he is bound not to be undersold. His plan is to buy for cash and sell for cash.
FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 11th, 1872.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
Have on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES
and every description of Wagons both
PLAIN AND FANCY
warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest order, and sure to give satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles, well got up and made of the best materials.
An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that no superior can be found in the country.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST,
AND
MOST DURABLE PAINTS
now in use are the
Montour Slate Paints.

They are a [illegible] and cost less than White Lead, the place of which they are very generally taking where economy, durability and protection are desired.

Hear what experienced Painters say:

[illegible]

Kingston, June 22, 1872.
[illegible]

Bloomsburg, Pa.
[illegible]
sept. 6, '72-3m. [illegible] Rupert, Pa.

Agricultural.

Treatment of Heifers.

We neglect our heifers; as well might we neglect our cows, as the treatment of the heifer tells upon the cow. We neglect our heifers, and we begin early—when they are calves. They are too often left to take care of themselves after being turned out to pasturage, only a little cold milk given, and skimmed at that. But skimmed milk is good, as it contains casein, which is wanted for muscle. It should, however, be well warmed, as otherwise it is apt to lead to the scours.

Shelter is one of the first things of importance to a calf. It is not accustomed to storms, and its limbs, which are tender, will suffer if it is not sheltered. Here we are very negligent; we should accustom our calves to the stall or shed—begin early to fix the habits of the cow. The best feed, aside from tender grass, is bran, oat-meal, and milk. The feed should be regular, once or twice a day, and in small quantities, for it will not do to fatten or pamper a calf; this must be avoided.

After being accustomed to the grass which if it is clover is all the better, little else need be given it. Grass contains all the elements necessary to growth; it carries the whole calf successfully. But it must be good grass—a clover meadow is the best—and the calf ought to be kept there till the crop is cut, which should be early; and this same clover, dried, should be fed to the calf in winter, and it needs little else besides. But you must have to do well, grass cured with all the elements in a soluble state. There are farmers who raise their calves in clover lots with success, who feed nothing else besides. But, if it is necessary, feed bran, etc., as above indicated,

The first year is the critical time; that passed (successfully) there is little difficulty afterwards. But there is some; care must be taken; the proper feed is to be given, and regularly, and proper shelter secured early in the fall. Indeed the old habit of running to shelter in the summer must not be broken up; for now is the critical time; the heifer is to be made a cow at two years of age, and bad treatment or neglect will often defeat this, and the loss is a year's fodder. It is true, the animal grazes during this year, but she also will not make so good a cow as if brought early into the lacteal habit. Many dairymen prefer a two year-old cow's first calf to that of a three year-old. Experience says they are best for the dairy. And in order to get them to a fair size, it is necessary that they receive careful attention. In this way there is great profit in raising our own dairies.

Having attained our object in point of quality, in cows, the next consideration is to retain and improve upon it by care and good management. While good care will serve to retain and improve on qualities obtained, the reverse will as surely deteriorate these qualities. In the first place, a cow giving milk should have all the good feed she will consume, summer and winter, with a suitable allowance of pure clean water to drink, and good comfortable stables during the winter, with access to shelter in inclement weather during the summer and fall; be milked at regular stated intervals, by the same milker; who shall perform the milking in the least possible time to do it thoroughly.—*American Stock Journal.*

* * *

WHEN TO SELL FARM PRODUCTS.—A good point was made by the editor of the *American Rural Home* when he said that the man who could give advice as to the exact time when it is best to sell farm products had best leave his pen and go into trade, as his knowledge would enable him to accumulate millions in the purchase of these farm products. In other words, it is impossible for any man to predict with certainty future prices.

The safest rule for the farmer we believe is to sell when his farm products are ready for market, especially if he needs money with which to pay his debts or make purchases or improvements. Of two farmers, one following this plan, and the other invariably holding for higher prices, we believe the first will be the better off at the end of score of years. He who sells early saves wastage, shrinkage, storage risk of total loss from fire or other cause, and has the use of his money at an earlier period.

There are cases when the prospect for an improvement in price is so good that the risk in holding is but slight. But if any farmer feels himself obliged to act on one unchanging rule, we would advise him to make it a rule to sell as soon as the produce can be got to market in good condition.

There are many farmers who futilely endeavor to hold over grain and other produce at all times, and others who will not sell even when prices are fair, in the hope of a still futher rise. We would seriously impress the rule as one of gold, to sell when prices are fairly remunerative.

Let our farmers ponder over the foregoing ideas.

* * *

THE SECRET OF GOOD BUTTER.—Many have been the attempts to account for the superior reputation of Philadelphia butter. Perhaps the most popular notion was that it was due to the prevalence in our pastures and hay fields of the "sweet vernal grass," which often gives so peculiar a fragrance to meadow hay. But it needed very little reasoning to demolish such a theory as this. The grass is one of the poorest for hay or pasture purposes, and scarcely exists, except on cold clay lands, in partially shady places near groves or low woods. We owe much more of the sweetness of our butter to the abundance of springs and spring-houses in our State, than to anything peculiar which grows in our pastures. Milk has a particular affinity for any odors in the atmosphere, and water has some; hence whatever impurities may get into the atmosphere of the spring-house are drawn out by running water, and the very best security is provided against their being absorbed by the cream.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

* * *

CLOVER FOR HOGS.—An Ohio hog-raiser advocates the system of pasturing on clover during the summer. He presents, as the advantage of his plan, the statement that an acre of ground in clover will pasture five hogs four months, and that it will take the corn from half an acre to feed them the same time. The cultivation of the corn he counts equal to the rest of the other half acre. He further claims that hogs pastured on clover are in far better condition than if fed on corn, as they are better framed, healthier, and eat better, and also states that the land is enriched by the clover pasturing.

Young Folks.

Queen Gentelin's Escape.

BY AMANDA T. JONES.

There had been a great coronation, and Prince Fanfanero and Princess Gentelin had stood up together before all the valley fairies, and had rings put on their fingers, and bells on their toes maybe; and golden rods were given to them, and long, shining, rustling mantles were hung upon their shoulders, and crowns laid upon their heads, and everybody sang—"Long live King Fanfanero and Queen Gentelin!"

There! what could a fairy bridegroom and bride wish for more!

But the king flew in, with his eyes in a sparkle; in such great haste to know who had been causing the queen to sigh; and the last word of the strange little song her elves had been singing, died away in a whisper, because the singers wanted to hear what he would say.

As if a woman did not always speak first!

"Oh, my love," cried Gentelin, "I've had to sit on this horrid, splendid old throne and look beautiful so long, that I've lost all heart. I think, hour after hour, of the dear children, whom we used to visit together, and whom I have not been allowed to see since the night we were married. So much fussing and flummery! Robes and cushions, laces and rings, belts and veils and crowns and necklaces! What is a fairy's life good for, if it is to be all wasted in dressing and feasting and dreaming?

"And there are babies, tumbling about in the grass, and falling asleep in the sunshine; while the breezes say over and over to them their pretty words, that even a fairy does not always understand; and I cannot be near to breathe sweet sounds in their ears, and make them dream of the time when they were angels, or of the time when they will be angels again. And all the big boys and girls! I wonder over and over if they miss me though I could never quite know whether they saw me or not. I'm afraid they will get naughty, and there will be no fairy near to touch their cheeks and make them blush for it; or they may be in deep trouble, and no soft hand to smooth their brows and drive all the darkness away.

"Oh, my king, let us leave our throne empty for awhile, and fly away together, to find out what has become of our dear ones.

"For brighter than daisy-buds that grow
Alive in the sun to their very tips,
Is the smile on a baby's face of snow,
And the curl of a baby's laughing lips.

"Oh, the woods are glad when the children come
Shouting and singing and merry with play;
And the birds rejoice, and the wild bees hum,
And the winds fly after them all the day

"The waves run rippling, in flashes of light;
All in a hurry the flowers unfold,
Then why should a fairy be hidden from sight,
To pine with grief in a palace of gold?"

There! what could a kingly bridegroom say, when the lady he loved, all in a tremble, burst into such beseeching, sighing little song as that? And in such a voice too! Why it soared and melted and faded, and rose again, and darted here and there, now high, now low, till it echoed its way through all the shadowy corridors of the royal house, like the light vibrations of a far-off bell; and when it was hushed, all your heart sang after it with delight.

Well, he said he would go, of course!

Oh, then, what a whirl there was through the great, rich parlors of the Palace of King Fanfanero and Queen Gentelin! Have you ever leaned over a crystal spring and seen all at once, a little eddy begin in the centre, like a ring of silver, and keep turning and turning, till all the pool was in a quiver; and it seemed as if its ripples were being poured down into a shining tunnel, and would soon be all swallowed away by the hurrying whirlpool? But when you looked, why the spring was getting no lower; nay it was actually growing higher every minute! And lo, what you took for a tunnel to pour the water into, was a stream gushing up out of the heart of the rock beneath, and circling out among the other currents, as sweet and cool as morning dew.

There were elves, sprites, fairy ladies and lords, gnomes, and puny goblins, no bigger than fire-flies, and looking very much like them in their scarlet jackets, yellow trains, and pretty, slashed, green sleeves, with bugles and fringes and rows upon rows of frost work lace, all waving and winding about and flying high and alighting low, and seeming to be in one of the most delightful states of confusion possible.

Now in fairy land, I'm told, it is very much as it is among men and women, who live near the royal palaces of the world. Whatever the queen wears, all other ladies want to wear too; and if the king rolls out in his carrirge, why all the gentlemen of his court wish to roll after him; when the royal people sigh and look sorry, other folks draw down the corners of their mouths (which proceeding does no one any good), and try to coax the tears out of their eyes—by holding their breath perhaps; did you ever try it? But when queen and king look glad, and seem to be making ready to enjoy themselves, by taking a trip and getting a glimpse of the world, then you may see such a rushing to and fro, as if every man and woman must keep in motion or die.

So it happened that the fiaries who were always ready in the palace began to whirl about, and set their little, feathered caps on their heads, and tie on their ribbons and sashes, and make ready to follow on after their loved king and queen; and though you couldn't see where they came from, a stream of little folk kept rushing in and eddying about, and filling up the wide halls, and crowding around the golden window-casing, till I suppose all the lords and ladies of the kingdom were there, eager to fly away and visit the children.

Gentelin smiled right sweetly as her mother, pretty Lady Bandette, wound her gauzy scarf over her daughter's arms, and hung strings of pearls all about her neck, and on her delicate wrists (mothers like to see their daughters look like queens), and then she nodded gaily and snatched a flying kiss, as she spread her wings, and went wavering away like a velvet moth, by the side of the smiling king.

[CONTINUED.]

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS & SHOES.

AT

E. M. KNORR'S

SPRING STYLES,

THE LATEST AND BEST.

Every variety for Men, Women and Children.

OLD STOCK

Selling at Cost to close out to make room for

NEW GOODS.

Bargains! Bargains!

CALL AND SEE.

A. J. EVANS.

READY MADE

AND

CUSTOM MADE

CLOTHING.

HE HAS THE

FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES

AND EMPLOYS THE

BEST WORKMEN.

For good fits and promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his Custom Work will compare favorably with the best efforts of the fashionable city Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

At Astonishingly Low Prices.
Bloomsburg, Sept. 29, 1871-tf

JOHN G. JACOBY'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

BERWICK, PENN A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS
&c., &c., &c., &c.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread an Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited.

JOHN G. JACOBY.

Berwick, Jan 171—tv

CONNELL & BATTIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUILDERS' AND CARRIAGE

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS,

Rims, Hubs and Spokes, Springs,

AXLES, and PIPE BOXES,
HORSE SHOES, and
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CEMENT, PLASTER and SAND,
GLASS, PAINTS, PUTTY,
OILS and TURPENTINE,

Manufacturers of

TIN WARE.

Agents for

Fairbank's Scales!

PLUMBING.

STEAM and
GAS FITTING.

☞ Orders by mail solicited, and promptly filled.

118 Penn Avenue,

SCRANTON, PA.

apr. 4, 1872tf.

S. H. MILLER & SON,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

AND

General Merchandise,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Miscellaneous.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SPRING GOODS

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, in the new block,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCU, GUM, AND OIL-GLOTH COATS AND PANTS.

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTH AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of Jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.

oct13'71 DAVID LOWENBERG.

This Cut illustrates the manner of Using

DR. PIERCE'S

Fountain Nasal Injector,

OR

DOUCHE.

This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. In using this instrument, the Fluid is carried by its own weight, (no snuffing, forcing or pumping being required,) up one nostril in a full gently flowing stream to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and flows out of the opposite nostril. Its use is pleasant and so simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications. **Symptoms of Catarrh.** Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up or obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. **Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,** when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease, and the proprietor offers, in good faith, **$500 reward** for a case he can not cure. The Remedy is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 60 cents, **by all Druggists,** or either will be mailed by proprietor on receipt of 60 cents.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

[illegible] RELIEF [illegible] WORST PAINS [illegible] Minutes. [illegible] HOUR [illegible] IS A CURE FOR [illegible] PAIN. [illegible] Only Pain Remedy [illegible] TWENTY MINUTES [illegible]

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. [illegible]

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material [illegible] SARSAPARILLIAN [illegible]

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all [illegible] in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, [illegible] Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth
Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

[illegible]

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

[illegible]

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

1872-ly

REMOVAL!!

I. W. NILES',

MUSIC WAREROOMS

have been removed to the

NEW BRICK BUILDING

OPPOSITE the EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MAIN St

Where he will keep a general assortment of

THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC,

PIANOS, ORGANS, VIOLINS,

and all KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Also MUSIC BOOKS for all INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO AND ORGAN STOOLS ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

THE SHOEMAKER PIANO

is the cheapest First Class Piano in the market.

Having secured the Agency of the

GEO. WOODS' RENOWNED ORGANS, for Columbia County, together with the

CELEBRATED TEMPLE ANGELIC

furnishes advantages to purchasers not found elsewhere.

STATIONARY OF ALL KINDS.

A full assortment of

SQUARE AND OVAL FRAMEES,

☞ all styles and prices constgutly on hadd.

STEEL EGRAVINGS, CHROMOS & COLORED PRINTS, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.

☞ Call and examine. mch8'72-6m.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE

AND

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

will open under the entire control of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

They have selected as Principal of the Institution

REV. JOHN HEWITT,

a gentleman whose qualifications have been fully tested and proved in other educational enterprises of a like nature; and they ask and have a right to demand for him and the Institution, the confidence and support of our own citizens, and of the friends of the enterprise and of education everywhere. In point of comfort, convenience and beauty of buildings and surroundings, no school in the State surpasses this; and we are determined it shall not be second in the kind, quality and thoroughness of its discipline and culture.

The fall and winter session of twelve weeks will begin

MONDAY, AUGUST 26TH,

and close

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20TH.

EXPENSES:

Tuition and Boarding, including washing and heat, per week, $5.00.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Tuition for day pupils, one dollar per week. In the model school, sixty cents per week. In the primary, forty cents per week. Music, Drawing, Painting, &c., extra.

Bills are payable, and must be paid promptly, one-half at the beginning and the other half at the middle of the session.

J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
L. B. RUPERT, President.

AGENTS Wanted for

Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains.

The remarkable adventures of the famous WHITE CHIEF and BIG WARRIOR among the Red Skins. Thrilling accounts of Great Hunts, Hairbreadth Escapes and Terrible Contests with the big game and hostile tribes. Spirited descriptions of the habits and superstitions of that strange people. Their Sports, Legends, Traditions. How they Woo and Wed, Scalp, Doctor; Worship, &c. New, Fresh and Popular. Price Low. It is selling by the thousands with wonderful rapidity. Agents are making from $50 to $100 per week. Choice field yet vacant. Send at once for sample chapters, Illustrations and particulars to

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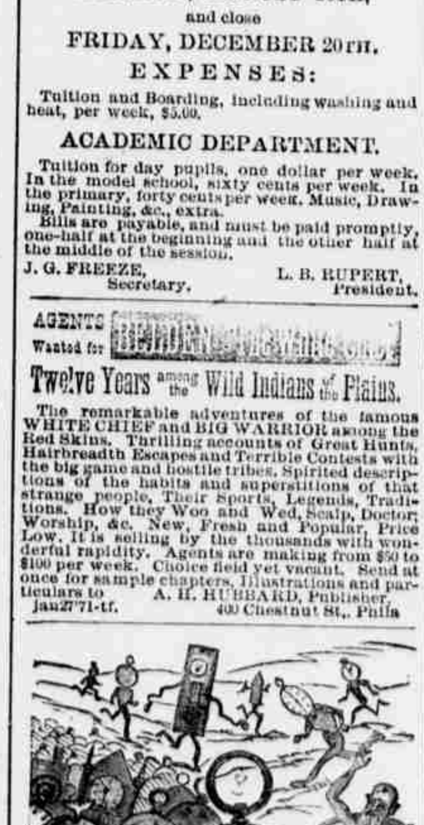

The Race of Time Keepers.

M. B. ALLEBACH

DEALER IN

WATCHES and JEWELRY

DANVILLE Pa.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS, SWISS AND AMERICAN STEM WATCHES.

THE RENOWNED ELGIN WATC
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE
JEWELRY, DIAMONDS &c.

u Repairing promptly attended to.

Moyers' Column.

PUBLIC ATTENTION

IS CALLED BY

MOYER BROS,

M

To the fact that they are still pushing the Drug business with all the energy so characteristic of themselves in former times, at their old business stands in

BROWER'S BLOCK,

and at the Corner of Main and Market Streets.

O

Their stock is larger and more varied than can be found in any other establishment short of Philadelphia or New York, All of which is offered in large or small quantities at figures as low if not lower, than same goods can be purchased elsewhere. Call and examine for yourself. The wholesale department under the immediate supervision and control of the firm, comprises

Y

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, &C., &C.

They keep constantly on hand from five to six different brands of White Lead, among which is

John T. Lewis & Bros., Buck Lead, White Oak, Diamond, Arctic, &c., Varnishes, Coach, Furniture, Damar, Shellac and Japan Dryer.

In colors you will find Umbers both dry and in oil, Siennas, Browns, Metallic and Vandyke, Reds Venetian, Red Lead, American and Chinese Vermillions, Blues, Yellows and Greens,

E

among which are the celebrated Versailles and Shamrock, very handsome and permanent, and especially adapted to the painting of blinds, &c. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, &c. All sizes window glass, large sizes of superior quality for pictures, a speciality. Castor oil by the gallon or dozen, Laudanum, Paregoric, Bateman's drops, golden Tincture, Balsam De Maltha, Godfrey's Cordial, Essences Lemon, Peppermint, Wintergreen and Cinnamon. All the popular patent medicines of the day, among which we enumerate,

Ayres, Jaynes, Vinegar Bitters, Hostetter's, Drake's, and Hoofland's German Bitters. Pills, Wright's Jayne's, Schenck's, and all others known to the Community.

R

A large and varied assortment of Knights world renowned cooking extracts.

Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Raspberry, Strawberry, Pine Apple, Celery, Banana, &c., are offered below manufacturers prices, to country merchants. Spices, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Mace, Mustard, &c., at bottom prices. ALSO, Roll and Flour Sulphur, Epsom Salts, Salt Petre, Calabra Licorice, Gum Camphor, Borax, Assafetida, Cattle and Horse Powders, Blue Vitriol, Extract Logwood, Castile and Laundry Soaps, Lamp Chimneys, and Lamp goods generally. Lamp Chalk, Silver sand, Calcined Plaster, Rosendal Cement by the barrel or bushel.

B

The celebrated Millville Fruit Jar, acknowledged to be by far the best in the Markets, all glass, of superior material and workmanship. Consumers having once used these, will have no other.

Country Physicians will find our stock full and complete, comprising all the old staples of the Materia Medica, as well as all the latter discoveries of medical science, Quinine, Morphia and Opium always in abundance. Hance B.os, and White's pharmaceutical preparations, Fluid and Solid extracts Elixirs and Pills of the Pharmacopea sugar-coated. Powers and Weightman's Chemicals, and Prof. Squibb's medicines, a full stock.

R

Farmers and others will find our stock of Pure Ground Western Bone, Oil of Vitriol, Sulphate of Soda and Nitrate of Soda, of better quality and at lower prices than can be found elsewhere. COACH AND WAGON MAKERS would do well to see our stock and inquire our prices before purchasing elswhere.

O

Our retail and Prescription department is under the supervision of

MR. A. B. CATHCART,

who has had years of experience in the business. Able and competent assistants always in attendance. This department consists of the compounding of Physicians' prescriptions and family recipes, the putting up of Dye Stuffs, etc.,

T

the retailing of Patent Medicines and Druggist's sundries, such as Perfumery, comprising all of the most choice from our most eminent American manufacturers and the specialties of all the

Foreign, French, English, German and Italian Perfumers.

H

Toilet Soaps in large variety, both Imported and Domestic.

Fine Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Clothes, Shaving & Nail Brushes. Trusses, Shoulder Braces & Supporters, Nursing Bottles, Pocket Books, Bill Books, &c., &c.

Cigars of rarest and choicest brands from 5 cts., to 25 cts., each,

E

Pipes and cigar smokers and many things impossible to enumerate here. The handsomest

SODA FOUNTAIN

in this part of the State, called the "Iceberg," from which is constantly drawn, those cool and refreshing beverages so popular with the American public, also, the medicated waters of Vichy, Saratoga and Seltzer,

R

Our Manufacturing Department, comprises all the officinal preparations of the U. S. Pharmacopœa, Tinctures, Syrups, etc.,

OIL OF GLADNESS

a specific for Croup, Burns and Scalds and one of the most valuable auxiliaries in the cure of yetter-piles, hoarseness, etc., ever known. The largely increasing sales attest its popularity as a household remedy.

S

Moyer's Tar Cough Drops a valuable remedy for coughs of long standing and incipient consumption. Flavoring extracts, Essence Jamaica Ginger, etc. To all of which we ask the attention of the general public.

The wagon will still continue to pay its stated visits to their country customers.

MOYER BROS.

May 10, 1y.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.,
and corner of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

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THE QUEEN

THE AMERICAN

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING

AND COMPLETE SEWING MACHINE.

—0—

The first and only BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE combined that has made its advent in this or any other country.

☞ The following reasons are given why this is the best.

Family Machine to Purchase.

1. Because it will do everything that any machine can do, sewing from the finest to the coarsest material, hemming, felling, cording, braiding, binding gathering and sewing on, at the same time ruffling, quilting, etc., better than any other machine.

2. Because it can work a beautiful button-hole, making as fine a pearl as by the hand.

3. Because it will embroider over the edge, making a neat and beautiful border on any garment.

4. Because it will work a beautiful eyelet hole.

5. Because it can do over-hand seaming, by which sheets, pillow cases and the like are sewed over and over.

6. Because the best mechanics pronounce it the best finished and made on the best principle of any machine manufactured.—It has no springs to break; nothing to get out of order.

7. Because it is two machines in one. A BUTTON-HOLE WORKING and SEWING MACHINE combined.

☞ No other Machine can accomplish the kind of sewing stated in Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Parties using a family sewing machine want a WHOLE MACHINE, one with all the improvements.

It is to last a LIFETIME, and therefore one is wanted that will do the most work, and do it the best: and this machine can do several kinds of sewing not done on ANY OTHER MACHINE, besides doing every kind that all others can do

The American or Plain Sewing Machine.

(Without the button-hole parts), does all that is done on the Combination except button-hole and over-seaming.

S. J. FAUX, Agent,

BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

COMPANY'S WAREROOMS,

1318 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Examine them before purchasing any other Sewing Machine. n21 1872-6m.

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

AND

General Merchandise,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

jan26'72-tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SALES OF SEWING MAchines in 1871, as reported, under oath, in 1872, to the owners of the Sewing Machine Patents, show that the

SINGER

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

LAST YEAR SOLD

181, 260 Machines,

NINETY PER CENT. OF THEM BEING FOR FAMILY USE.

THIS IS OVER

50,000

MORE SEWING MACHINES THAN WERE SOLD BY ANY OTHER COMPANY DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

34 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE.........1106 Chestnut St.
J. A. DOBON, AGT. in.........Bloomsburg.

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AGENTS! QUICK! or you will miss choice of territory, (there is a rush for it) on DIO LEWIS' last and greatest work.

OUR DIGESTION,

or, MY JOLLY FRIEND'S SECRET.

It is by odds the most taking and saleable book in the field. 1 It is on a vitally important subject. 2 It is by America's most popular writer on health. 3 It is, for the price, the largest and handsomest book ever sold by subscription. Agents, the people are eager for such a book, and will urge you to bring it to them. Write for terms, &c., free.

GEORGE MACLEAN, Publisher,
733 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

april 26,'72-tf.

Rail Roads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Eight Trains (Daily) to and from Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Seven Trains (Daily) to and from New York, and two trains (daily) to and from Eire, (Sundays Excepted.)

ON and after Monday, Oct. 28th, 1872, the Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from Harrisburg and arrive at Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg and Erie, as follows:

EASTWARD.

Philadelphia Express leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 3.05 a. m., arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.55 a. m. and arrives at New York at 10.03 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Harrisburg daily at 4.25 a. m., arrives at West Philadelphia at 9.20 a. m. and arrives at New York at 12.24 p. m.

Lancaster Train, via Mount Joy, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 8.00 a. m. with through car for Philadelphia; arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.40 p. m.

Pacific Express leaves Harrisburg daily except Monday) at 11.50 a. m., arrives at West Philadelphia at 3.30 p. m., arrives at New York at 6.34 p. m.

Elmira Express leaves Harrisburg daily except Sundays at 2.00 p. m., arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.30 p. m., and arrives at New York at 10.12 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 4.00 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 9.25 p. m.

Mail Train, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 7.45 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at New York at 3.20 a. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Harrisburg daily at 10.35 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 2.30 a. m., and arrives at New York at 6.10 a. m.

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail west, for Erie, leaves Harrisburg daily at 4.25 a. m., arriving at Erie at 7.10 p. m.

Erie Express west, for Erie, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 4.30 p. m., arriving at Erie at 7.40 a. m.

Southern Express leaves Harrisburg daily at 2.30 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 6.55 a. m. and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.10 p. m.

Through Passenger Train leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 3.10 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 8.30 a. m. and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.25 p. m.

Pacific express leaves Harrisburg daily at 4.15 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 9.05 a. m., for breakfast, and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.10 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 7.30 a. m. arrives at Altoona at 1.30 p. m. and at Pittsburg at 6.20 p. m.

Mail Train leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 1.30 p. m., and arrives at Altoona 7.25 p. m., for supper, and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.05 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 5.00 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 9.20 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 1.30 a. m.

Pittsburg express leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 11.30 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 4.00 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 8.00 a. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Harrisburg daily at 12.30 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 4.15 a. m. and arrives at Pittsburg at 8.40 a. m.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE EASTWARD.

Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre R. R

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

EASTWARD. LEAVE.	A. M.		WESTWARD. LEAVE.
Sunbury	6.20	[illegible]	New York
Danville	7.02	[illegible]	Easton
Catawissa	7.28	[illegible]	Phila
Hazleton	9.08	[illegible]	Bethlehem
	P. M.		
Bethlehem	12.10		Hazleton.
Philadelphia	2.15		Catawissa.
Hazleton	12.35		Danville.
New York	3.50		Sunbury.

The afternoon train connects at Sunbury with the P. & E. 4.35 p. m. train going West; arrives at Williamsport 6.30; Lock Haven 7.55 p.m., and with the Northern Central 4.50 p. m., moving South, reaching Harrisburg 7.00 p. m., and Baltimore 10.45 p. m., and also with the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad.

Comfortable and handsome Coaches on this new route.

J. HERVEY KASE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAIL WAY.

On and after Nov. 24th, 1872, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

12.40 P.M. Daily except Sundays to Williamsport, Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and N. Falls.

6.30 a. m. Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie &c.

6.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport and Erie.

4.30 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira Buffalo and Niagara Falls, via. Erie railroad from Elmira.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

12.50 A. M. Daily except Monday, for Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

11.05 A. M. Daily (except Sundays) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

8.10 P. M. Daily (except Sundays) for Baltimore Philadelphia, &c.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISK, Gen'l, Sup't.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1st. 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 5.00, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.10, 3.50, and 9.40 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.05 and 6.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Phila'd, at 5.00 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Phil'a., Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 7.00 10.40, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.05 and 6.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.25 a. m. 12.25, 2.15, 4.35 and 9.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5.30 and 9.00 a. m., and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m. and 12.43 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m., and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.30 a. m., passes Reading at 7.05 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.35 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 7.40 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., and Columbia at [illegible] m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.35 and 9.50 a. m., 2.55 & 5.47 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15 a. m., 12.25 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phoenixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.10 a. m., 1.20, 6.25 & 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mt. Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m., 3.30 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.10 and 5.35 p. m. returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 6.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading;) leave Pottsville 8.00 a. m., Harrisburg at 5.00 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. leave Allentown at 4.35 and 9.35 p. m., leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.55 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m., for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m., and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

Reading, Pa., Aug. 1, 1872.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Nov. 27, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive a. m.	Going North. Arrive p. m.	Going South Leave p. m.	Going South Leave a. m.
cranton	9.40	1.14	1.15	10.05
ittston	8.18	11.52	2.11	10.35
Kingston St. W.Barre C'rs	8.30	12.34	2.33	11.00
Plymouth	8.15	12.26	2.40	
Shickshinny	7.30	12.00	3.08	
Berwick	7.33	11.36	3.54	
Bloom	8.05	11.14	3.57	
Danville		10.50	4.27	

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't

AGENTS WANTE } CAMPAIGN HAND BOOK AND CITIZENS' MANUAL

A complete Political Compend, for *voters of all parties*, Lives of all the Presidents, and the present Presidential Candidates. The *Constitution of the U. S.*, and *Declaration of Independence*. *Political* Conventions, *and their* Platforms. *Complete* Election Returns *the last* Census, and other Statistical Tables, &c. 250 *Pages*; 30 *Engravings*. *Price* $1.25. *Book sells at sight* $10 *to* $20 *per day easily made*. For Circulars, address

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